



WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1906.

THE WEATHER.
BRIEF REPORT.

FORECAST—For Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair; light north wind.
TUESDAY—Maximum temperature 65 deg.; minimum, 55 deg. Wind light; variable; velocity, 4 miles. At midday: temperature 65 deg.; at night, 55 deg.
WEDNESDAY—At 8 a. m. the temperature 65 deg.; clear.
FORECAST—For San Francisco and vicinity: Cloudy in the morning; fair during the day; light southwest wind. The complete weather report, including comparative temperatures, will be found on page 12, par. 11.

POINTS OF THE NEWS
IN TODAY'S ISSUE OF

THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

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SYNOPSIS.

RAILROADS. Rates will be cut 10 per cent. just when the summer season is at its height. The California Development Company is planning to build a new line from Los Angeles to the coast. The company is planning to build a new line from Los Angeles to the coast. The company is planning to build a new line from Los Angeles to the coast.

COAST. Shipping at San Francisco is on an account of the heavy rain. The heavy rain is on an account of the heavy rain. The heavy rain is on an account of the heavy rain. The heavy rain is on an account of the heavy rain.

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OPPOSITION ARISES.

Special Session Encounters Snag.

Bill Would Confer Extraordinary Powers on San Francisco Officials.

Measure Denounced as Designed to Benefit Certain Property Owners.

Mr. Coghlan Tearfully Pleads That Supervisors Be Given Jurisdiction.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) SACRAMENTO, June 5.—Up to this evening, there was a well-defined impression, supported and led by the San Francisco delegation, that the special session will be able to complete its business and adjourn by next Saturday or Sunday. This assumption, however, was based on belief that the Legislature would be practically agreed as to the measures covered by the Governor's call and did not allow for such lengthy consideration of any single bill as was tonight accorded Assembly constitutional amendment No. 1.

The meeting of the Assembly Committee on Constitutional Amendments held this evening in the Assembly chamber was the most interesting procedure of the special session up to this time. In response to invitations issued this afternoon practically all members of the lower house were in attendance and the audience, which included some of the Senators, was the largest since the Legislature convened.

Unexpected opposition to the Assembly constitutional amendment concerning the San Francisco Supervisors' jurisdiction was shown in the discussion of the bill. The bill was introduced by Mr. Coghlan, and it was his intention to have it passed without opposition. But when the bill was taken up, Mr. Coghlan found himself opposed by a number of members of the Assembly.

Mr. Coghlan followed with an address in support of the amendment. He referred to the fact that he had been offered to the present administration in San Francisco and announced that in spite of his past antagonism he believed the recommendations of the Committee of Forty was honest and good. Before completing his address, Mr. Coghlan was almost overcome by his emotions and wiped away tears. His speech was followed by applause.

Mr. Johnson of San Francisco, as legal representative of a municipal league, spoke in opposition to the bill. He declared that the measure had not been framed by the master minds of San Francisco and pronounced it illegitimate and vicious legislation, conferring too much power on the San Francisco Supervisors and designed to benefit certain property owners. He took up the bill section by section, objecting to several as conferring powers of too great scope upon the authorities of San Francisco.

When Mr. Johnson had finished his address, which lasted over an hour, the chairman of the committee offered the floor to any other supporter of the opposition but it was refused and A. Ruef of San Francisco began an address in support of the amendment.

THIS IS THE first serious opposition to any of the important measures devised for the relief of San Francisco. It developed in the Assembly this morning, when the lower house was asked to reconsider the bill defeated last evening.

Up to this morning, it was believed that reconsideration would result in the passage of the bill, for the reason that there had been practically no consideration last evening and many of the members declared themselves as opposed to it only because it had not been explained on the floor. But when reconsideration was asked this morning by Stanton of Los Angeles a different sentiment was found to have developed. Members of the San Francisco delegation, including Chairman McGowan and Treadwell, offered

(Continued on Third Page.)

LOCAL MINISTER WEDS.

Rev. Judson W. Reynolds Marries a Toledo Girl After Romantic Courtship of Years.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) TOLEDO, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] At St. Paul's Methodist Church tonight, was solemnized the marriage of Blanche M. Fuller, daughter of M. R. Fuller, to Rev. Judson W. Reynolds of Los Angeles. The wedding was the culmination of a pretty romance which began about four years ago in Chicago when the contracting parties met at a society event. The acquaintance was continued through correspondence and a short time ago the couple met and pledged their troth.

Miss Fuller was one of Toledo's favorites and is a beautiful girl. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds left tonight for a western trip, after which they will reside in Los Angeles.

TAILORS REIGN OVER C. B. & Q.

ALL CONDUCTORS MUST NOW SPRUCE UP SMARTLY.

Operating Department of Burlington Road Trainmen to Keep Their Trousers Neatly Pressed and Patrons' Laundries Liberally Best Looking Men to Get Best Runs.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) CHICAGO, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Hereafter, if Burlington conductors are not neat in their dress and do not have their trousers nicely pressed, there is likely to be trouble. The operating department has installed a tailor in the conductor's room, and it will be his business to iron all trousers and do all necessary repairs. It is understood that the men will also be required to send their linen to the laundry often enough to present a good appearance.

The company has placed a premium upon the personal appearance of the men, as well as upon their behavior.

MOTHER BREAKS CHILD'S IMAGE.

ARRESTED FOR DESTROYING INFANT'S TOMBSTONE.

Divorced Wife Struck Her Wrath Against Husband by Removing Monument and Substituting Basket of Flowers—He Secures Warrant After Showing Demolished Stone.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) MARION (Ind.), June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Raymond Hancock today complained to the police that his divorced wife had destroyed the infant son and examination proved that the figure on top of the monument, representing a sleeping infant, his head lying on his arms, and one foot raised upward, had been broken and defaced. The father first discovered that a leg had been broken off, then another leg, then the arms and then pieces of the body had been chipped away.

Soon after this the shaft was overturned and the day following Mrs. Hancock visited the cemetery and had the stone rolled away and placed a basket of flowers on the grave. A warrant for the mother's arrest was taken out this evening.

TWO BALLOONISTS DROWN.

Trio Leaps Milan to Cross Alps But Are Dumped into the Adriatic Sea.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) MILAN, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Capt. Nymari, Signor Minolletti and Signor Usselli made an ascent in the balloon Regina Elena on Saturday with the intention of crossing the Alps. Their balloon was carried over the Appennines and dropped into the Adriatic several miles from Ancona.

Signor Usselli clung to the ropes and was buffeted by the waves four hours. He finally was saved by a torpedo boat. Signors Nymari and Minolletti were drowned.

Signor Minolletti was well known and wealthy. Signor Usselli was known as a wealthy Alpinist. He once distinguished himself by crossing the Andes.

PELL LIKE LUCIFER.

King of Theosophy a Degenerate.

Charles W. Leadbeater Cast Out of Society for His Immoral Acts.

Whole World Shocked by the News of Disgrace of the World Traveler.

His Armies of Followers Revered Him as Leader of Divine Power.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) CHICAGO, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Charles W. Leadbeater, known throughout all the world as the most eloquent and forceful of all exponents of theosophy, has been expelled from the society upon the charge of immorality. Boys are said to have been the victims of his physical sight, a condition denied to average men and explained by theosophists as being a gift to only those entertaining lofty ideals and possessing sufficient strength of character to attain them.

The many thousands of theosophists in the United States will be surprised to hear of the expulsion of their brilliant leader and the Chicago members of the faith will be shocked for it was a rare that some of the evidence introduced was obtained. Strange as it may seem, the expulsion took place more than two weeks ago and the trial which brought out such sensational testimony was held in London.

NEWS KENDS CHAPTER.

The news reached Chicago the first of the week and the local chapter was immediately divided into two camps. Those who believed the publicity possible should be given the finding of the trial board and those unwilling to believe Mr. Leadbeater guilty and who retained sufficient faith to expect him to explain satisfactorily if given time.

The communication which brought the news of his expulsion came from the headquarters of the International Association and bore the signature of H. S. Olcott, the president-founder. All over the world of the religion is being received with amazement. There are few countries upon the globe that he has not visited. He was born in England and entered the church of that country. He became disaffected with the teaching, which he claimed he could not believe.

Then he traveled to India to become acquainted with the mysteries and legends that have long been associated with the Orient. He visited the United States and lectured in all its large cities. He journeyed through South America, there telling of his mysteries he had unearthed in his life in India.

Leadbeater was particularly well known in Chicago. Hundreds of men and women crowded Steinway Hall every Sunday evening for six months when he made his last trip here two years ago.

The disgraced man was prominent as a writer and his books have attracted world-wide attention. Those who have read his "Invisible Helpers" and "The Astral Plane" and "The Christian Creed." The admiration of those who know him was little short of reverence. They believed his claim that he possessed supra-physical sight. They reasoned in their minds that his teachings were near divine and they thought he practiced as he preached. That is one reason there is discussion in the ranks of the local organization.

Those familiar with the inner secrets of the society have known for some time of the serious charges pending against their exponent.

CHADWICK PAPER SEALED.

Deposition of Noted "Frenzied Financier" Taken, but May Never See Light of Publicity.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.) PITTSBURGH, June 5.—The deposition of Mrs. Cassie Chadwick was offered in evidence this afternoon in the case of Mrs. W. C. Jutte against W. F. Friend and P. N. Hoffstott.

Judge Shafer took the deposition and said arguments on its acceptance would be heard in chambers. This means that the paper may never become public property.

AWARDED \$45,000 FEE. NEW YORK, June 5.—A jury today awarded to John Delahanty a verdict for the full amount of his claim in his suit for \$45,000 counsel fee against Richard Canfield for legal services after Dist. Atty. W. T. Jerome's raid of Canfield's gambling house in this city.

DENVER OFFICIALS OUSTED.

District Attorney, Sheriff and Coroner Removed in Crusade Graft in Franchises.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) DENVER, June 5.—Judge John I. Mullins, in the criminal division of the District Court, today granted the petition of the Honest Election League praying for the calling of a grand jury to investigate the alleged frauds perpetrated by the Denver public utility corporations in the interests of certain franchises at the election held on May 15 last.

Dist. Atty. George Stidger, Sheriff Alexander and Coroner Robert P. Collins are removed from office so far as the grand jury is concerned, and other men will be appointed in their stead. P. L. Williams, chairman of the Republican City Central Committee; W. T. Davoren, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and J. W. Brady, a clerk of the gas company, who defied the court and refused to testify, have been declared in contempt of court and will appear in court tomorrow morning to receive sentence.

HEARST'S MEN PLEAD GUILTY.

ARE FINED FOR PADDING PETITION FOR NOMINATION.

Assemblyman and Four Notaries Confess They Forged Names to Municipal Ownership Document and Notaries Are Assessed \$100 Each. Eckmann Paroled.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) NEW YORK, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Assemblyman Max Eckmann and four notaries, tried for conspiracy in connection with the forgeries of names of the petition by which William B. Hearst and other candidates of the Municipal Ownership League were nominated, today admitted their guilt.

The notaries were sentenced at once, Eckmann being paroled in the custody of his lawyer until tomorrow morning, when he will be sentenced. It has not been decided yet by Dist. Atty. Jerome whether or not he will seek to have any of Hearst's managers called upon to make an explanation of their conduct.

Eckmann and the four notaries, Henry Melrose, Louis Levine, Emanuel Dellinger and George A. Hyman, looked grim when they entered the criminal branch of the Supreme Court yesterday morning. Dist. Atty. Jerome and George M. Finney, counsel for him, began a conference with Judge Scott. At its conclusion, Mr. Finney entered pleas of guilty for the accused men. Judge Scott acceded to the lawyer's request to postpone the sentencing of Eckmann until tomorrow morning.

KING OF ITALY MARKED.

Peterson, N. J., Anarchist Sent Man to Kill Victor Emmanuel, but Are Foiled.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) LONDON, June 5.—According to a dispatch from Vienna, printed in the Daily Telegraph this morning, the Italian police learned that Italian anarchists at Peterson, N. J., decided upon a conspiracy on the life of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy at the opening of the Milan exposition, and dispatched one of their number to make the attempt.

This anarchist, the correspondent relates, was followed through England, France and Switzerland, and arrested at the moment he set foot on Italian soil at the foot of Como, but the whole affair was kept from the public.

All the European governments were informed that Italian anarchists had plotted the assassinations of three sovereigns. It was this that led to the discovery of bombs at Ancona and of a plot against King Victor Emmanuel. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says that Premier Giolitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni had conferences on the matter with Ambassador White, who was instructed by the Washington government to afford full information of the proceedings of anarchists in America.

A LOS ANGELES GIRL HONORED.

BRYN MAWR (Pa.) June 5.—Among the scholarship awards announced today at Bryn Mawr College is that of the Charles L. Eastman Brooks Hall Memorial scholarship to Miss Clara Lyford Smith of Los Angeles. Miss Smith prepared for Bryn Mawr at the Los Angeles High School and was the holder of the first Bryn Mawr matriculation scholarship from the Western States in 1904-5, as well as of the James E. Rhoads sophomore scholarship in 1904-5.

GERMAN FRUITS FROSTED.

BERLIN, June 5.—Frosts are reported throughout the middle of Germany. In the low levels 2 deg. below freezing was registered and the mountains 6 deg. below. The fruits and vegetables are badly injured.

FIERCE WAR WAGED ON BURNHAM PLANS.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The fight against the Burnham plan for the improvement of San Francisco is to be carried before the Legislature. At a meeting of the Downtown Property Owners' Association today, a committee of ten was appointed to go to Sacramento to conduct the campaign.

The delegation was empowered to organize headquarters at the capital and to call upon the association for reinforcements, funds or whatever shall be necessary in the induction of Burnham into the "down-and-out" club. M. H. DeYoung is chairman of the delegation.

At today's meeting compromise plans were discussed such as the widening of Kearny street instead of Montgomery, but it was the consensus of opinion that there should be no change whatever in the downtown district.

SUICIDE OF MAGNATE.

Millionaire's Deed Makes City Gasp.

Steel Baron of Pittsburgh Kills Himself by a Shot Through Head.

Would Have Inherited Fifty Millions and Was Popular Young Man.

Mother Inclined to Believe the Act Was Caused by His Fear of Insanity.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) PITTSBURGH, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Thomas O'Connor Jones, one of the heads of the famous Jones and Laughlin Steel company, himself many times a millionaire, and the heir to \$50,000,000, killed himself in the fashionable hotel Schenley here at an early hour this morning.

The suicide has caused one of the greatest sensations ever known in Pittsburgh as "Young Tom" Jones, as he was known, was one of the most popular young millionaires of the city. His mother, in whose arms he breathed his last after shooting himself through the head, is of the opinion that her son feared he was going insane.

That the suicide was premeditated is shown by the fact that he used the greatest care to make a certain job of it. The revolver used was a hammerless, cheap affair, and not such a weapon as a man of his wealth would have about him. This leads the coroner to believe that he paid some person to smuggle the pistol into his room.

MULLEN'S APPEAL.

Prosecuting Attorney Holds That It Cannot Go Before the Supreme Court.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) OAKLAND, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Trouble within the household of Eugene F. Bert, president of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, came to a head yesterday when his wife, Mamie Bert, sued him for divorce on the combined grounds of failure to provide and extreme cruelty.

The complaint is terse and to the point and makes the financial issue important. As to the cruelty charge, she says that at divers times at their residence, No. 1214 California street, he struck her violently over the face and body and heaped upon her profane and opprobrious language.

SCHWAB BEATS ROULETTE.

Steel Magnate Endeavors to Break the Bank at Monte Carlo With System.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.) LONDON, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Express prints a dispatch from Nice saying that Charles M. Schwab is causing a sensation at Monte Carlo by his high play at roulette.

According to the author of the story, Mr. Schwab puts the maximum on all numbers and maximums on all arres and trans-verseals. On one occasion he won \$10,000 by this method. When he first arrived he had a bad time. He lost so much backing the number 32 that he temporarily reduced his stakes to 10.

WHY REV. SAVAGE RESIGNED.

NEW YORK, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] It was made known today that the resignation of Rev. Minot J. Savage, who is now at Redlands, Cal., for his health, from the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, was the outcome in large measure of his belief in and advocacy of the claims of spiritualism. His retirement, however, was not the result of any action by the board of trustees taken as an official body.

Dr. Savage went much farther in his spiritualism than his Unitarian brethren were willing to follow. Nevertheless, the fault found with his course was never expressed in any concerted action of the church members.

BULGARIANS MASSACRED.

SALONICA, June 5.—According to advices received here today a Turkish band at Stantichova, near Ketchars, June 3, murdered eleven Bulgarians.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.) WARSAW, June 5.—At Sandomir, province of Radom, fifty persons who have been imprisoned without trials since January, they not knowing even why they were arrested, have refused food since May 30. Some of the "hunger strikers" already are delirious.

ARE STARVING FOR LIBERTY.

SANTA BARBARA MAN VICTIM.

Ed Howard Probably Burned in Fire at Cananea.

Greene Wires That Reports Were Exaggerated.

Capt. Rynning Explains His Actions to Governor.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

DOUGLAS (Ariz.) June 5.—Ed Howard of Santa Barbara, Calif., was probably burned to death in the lumber yard fire at Cananea. He had accepted a position in the company's office only one day before the riot.

Harry McIntosh, who was believed to have perished in the fire, is safe and has been heard from.

Capt. Rynning went to Phoenix today, having been called upon by Gov. Kibbey to explain his action in leaving the Territory in command of volunteers who went to Cananea.

FALSE REPORTS CIRCULATED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

PHOENIX (Ariz.) June 5.—Col. W. C. Greene, president of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, who is at Cananea, Mex., sent the following signed statement to the Associated Press today:

"Some accounts of the disturbances at Cananea are very much exaggerated. The Mexican authorities are giving full protection to our interests, work being resumed at mines and smelters. Gen. Torres is in absolute control of the situation. Evidently false and malicious reports have been extensively circulated by interested parties for mercenary motives.

"W. C. Greene, president, Greene Consolidated Copper Company."

RYNNING SATISFIES GOVERNOR.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

PHOENIX (Ariz.) June 5.—Capt. Thomas Rynning of the Arizona rangers, here, today in conference with Gov. Kibbey, related incidents of the Cananea riot and the part played in it by Americans who went from Arizona armed.

His explanation was satisfactory to the Governor. Rynning said they did not cross the line as an armed body, but after volunteering in Babes, went to Naco, where they met Gov. Tzabel, who desired them to accompany him, only as volunteers under his command and to obey all his orders.

This was agreeable and as individuals they crossed the line, then reformed into companies under his command.

They went to Cananea, marched through the town once, found no need for their services after the arrival of Col. Kosteritzky, and returned to Naco as soon as a train was furnished them and after receiving the thanks of Tzabel.

EVER RANDOLPH TALKS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

TUCSON, June 5.—Epes Randolph, general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad interests in Arizona and Mexico, returned from Cananea this morning. He said to the Associated Press:

"Everything is quiet; half of the miners have resumed work; the concentrators are running, and the smelter is running about half blast. In my opinion all of the men will be in the plant and will be in full operation inside of a week.

"It was simply a strike, and its natural consequence. I think the agitators from the United States had a good deal to do with inciting the more violent and more ignorant of the Mexicans.

"The people who suppressed the strike were representative Americans operating in conjunction with the Mexicans. The officers—Gen. Torres, Gov. Tzabel and Col. Kosteritzky—were there with State and Federal troops and rurales. I do not anticipate any further trouble.

"The loss of property will run from \$100,000 to \$200,000. The loss of life is six Americans and probably twelve to fourteen Mexicans."

OFF FOR CANANEA.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

SANTA BARBARA, June 5.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] W. B. Metcalf is

now in Cananea, Mex., the scene of the death of his two brothers, George and William Metcalf, who were beaten to death by rioters last Friday.

Metcalf left this city last Saturday, intending to go to Claremont to bring back Mrs. George Metcalf and her two children. After reaching that city, he decided to go into Mexico, as he was unable to get any definite news from Cananea.

He telegraphed yesterday from Naco, Ariz., to his wife in this city, stating that he would return on Wednesday evening, and that John Metcalf would follow afterward with the remains of the two murdered brothers, who will be buried here. No date for the funeral has yet been made.

Mrs. W. B. Metcalf received a telegram from a man in Los Angeles, who is coming up from Cananea with Field Metcalf, the twelve-year-old son of the elder victim of the Mexican rioters. This man, who has taken charge of the fatherless boy, did not know where the widowed mother was.

FOR MURDERED MEN'S BODIES.

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Burning of the lumber yard.



Lumber yard at Cananea, at time of the riot.

OFFICIALS SAY PEACE REIGNS.

GOV. YSABEL AND GEN. TORRES MAKE SIGNED STATEMENT.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

BOSTON, June 5.—With clinics arranged for every department of medicine and surgery and with daily sessions planned for a dozen different departments or sections, the annual convention of the American Medical Association was opened here today with several thousand physicians and surgeons in attendance from this country

and abroad. For extensiveness and preparation and elaborateness of detail no such assemblage has been held in many years. The meeting was called to order by President Lewis S. McMurtry of Louisville, Ky.

Resolutions and a report declaring that the health and safety of the people are a serious menace to the public health and severely criticizing opposition to the passage of the Pure Food Bill, were unanimously adopted yesterday by the House of Delegates of the association.

One of the resolutions adopted says: "Resolved, that the American Medical Association, with affiliated membership of more than 60,000 physicians, and representatives in organized professions in 240 of the 2230 counties of the United States views with satisfaction the efforts of the Congress to protect the public against adulterated foods and impure drugs and to purge out of commerce, domestic and foreign, deleterious products.

"Resolved, that the House of Representatives be, and is hereby earnestly petitioned to place the pending Pure Food and Drug Bill on its passage during the present week."

—LUIE E. TORRES, "RAFAEL YSABEL."

MAY NOT CALL CASSATT.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, may not be called as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which today resumed its investigations into alleged discrimination in the distribution of coal cars. Commissioner Clements said:

"We will not ask the highest officials of any of the roads to appear until we have learned all that is possible from their subordinates, and then we may or may not send for them. However, we will not send until we know all about this matter. As far as I know there has been no communication on the subject between the commission and President Cassatt."

A number of officials of the New York Central Railroad will be among the witnesses during the present hearing. E. V. Rosier, vice-president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in charge of the financial department, was the first witness. The examination was conducted by Attorney E. B. Whitney of New York.

In answer to questions, Rosier stated that he is a director of the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company, representing the interests of the Railroad company on the board. He explained that the railroad originally held 800 shares in the Beech Creek Coal and Coke Company, and that the company was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company.

While now a part of the latter company, its business was conducted under its original title. The railroad, the witness said, owns 500 shares of preferred, 1000 shares of common stock and \$500,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds in the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company.

"How did the railroad acquire its stock in the original Beech Creek and Coke Company?"

"It was given to the railroad when the coal company was organized."

"The railroad paid for it?"

"No; it was given for the railroad's share in the company," replied Rosier.

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TILLMAN TILTS AT FORAKER.

Conference Report on Rate Bill Raises Row.

Ohioan Criticizes Conference for New Matter.

Southerner Charges Changes to House Members.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—During the consideration today of the conference report on the railroad rate bill, Mr. Tillman expressed his disapproval of the conference action. He said that the conference had introduced changes which he considered to be a "backslide" from the position of the Senate. He also criticized the conference for introducing new matter which he considered to be a "subterfuge" to avoid the Senate's action on the bill.

When Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that the conference had not transcended their authority in this matter, the Ohio Senator disclaimed, saying that the question had been made in the Senate and had been voted down, and that it was clearly new matter.

Mr. Tillman expressed the opinion that the only conference change against which a point of order will lie is that extending for sixty days the time when the rate bill shall go into operation. That, he conceded, is clearly out of order.

The report was then temporarily laid aside and the Senate took up and passed the Naval Appropriation Bill. Mr. Tillman again criticized the conference action on account of the new matter, saying that the conference was not a legislative body, but merely a committee. He also criticized the conference for introducing new matter which he considered to be a "subterfuge" to avoid the Senate's action on the bill.

Senator Tillman replied that the change had been made at the demand of the conference members of the house. He promised to do the best possible if the bill should be sent back.

Mr. Foraker found fault with the amendment prohibiting discrimination for or against passengers on account of color. He said several negroes had complained of the provision as a recognition of the "Jim Crow" law of the South, but that such had not been the intention, the only purpose being to cure proper treatment for all where the "Jim Crow" system prevailed.

Senator Bailey of Texas and Bacon of Georgia, denied that any discrimination is practiced in their respective States.

Senator Gallinger criticized the provision fixing the salary of the secretary of the Interstate Commerce Commission as new legislation and said that Mr. Moore, the present secretary, had tried to make it appear that he (the senator) had spoken of him (Moore) as an anarchist and that he had not the case. He had, however, said that the secretary would be better off if he would give more attention to his office and cease trying to influence legislation.

The matter was still under consideration when the Senate adjourned.

LABOR UNION PROTEST.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The California delegation was deluged with telegrams today from labor unions and railroad employees protesting against the enactment of the anti-pass amendment of the rate bill. The protesters say they have enjoyed the free transportation privileges for many years and consider it part of their compensation.

The delegation is divided on the necessity for this amendment. The opinion is general that if it is not knocked out or materially modified it will be repealed in a year or two.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

WASHINGTON, June 5.—(Exclusive Dispatch.) The Senate today passed the Naval Appropriation Bill and also gave considerable attention to the conference report of the Railroad Rate Bill. The only important amendment to the bill was the one extending the time when the rate bill shall go into operation for sixty days.

When the conference report on the rate bill was taken up for action in the Senate a representative of the opponents of the union of Arizona and New Mexico—probably Senator Foraker—made a point of order against the compromise provision on the ground that it is new legislation.

NAVAL BILL TAKEN UP.

The Senate today took up and published the Naval Appropriation Bill. There was no discussion until the provision for a new monster warship was reached. Senator Hale said that the provision was different from usual legislation for most new ships in that it makes no limitations in any respect. He said the provision is loosely drawn and that it would take six months to make plans for the vessel.

On the final cost of the vessel, armor and armament included, would be about \$10,000,000, or the design.

On motion of Senator Dick, the pay and allowances of chaplains was made the same as that of officers of the medical and pay corps. On motion of Senator Gallinger, engineers were placed on the same footing as naval constructors.

HOUSE—In many particulars, today was a "red letter" day in the House, not only in the number of bills passed but in the general character of the legislation enacted. What promised to cause endless trouble, the Naturalization Bill, was passed under suspension of the rules. The Speaker and the gentlemen in charge of the bill doing team work of a superior kind.

penation of the rules, passed a bill creating a United States District Court for China and prescribing its jurisdiction. The bill provides for the creation of a United States District Court for China and the appointment of a judge, district attorney, marshal and clerk. The court is to have exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases involving more than \$100 fine or sixty days' imprisonment and in all civil cases involving more than \$1000. The court is to be held annually at Shanghai in the East. Hankow in the center. Then in the north, Canton in the south and in other consular jurisdictions if deemed advisable. The judge is to receive an appointment for fifteen years on circuit, not to exceed \$10 per day. The district attorney is to receive \$4000 per year and expenses of \$5 per day. The marshal is to receive \$2000 and the clerk \$500.

Under suspension of the rules the House yesterday passed the Senate joint resolution authorizing a change in the weighing of the mails in the fourth section of the Postmaster General authority to use the average daily weight of mails for a period not exceeding thirty days.

On February 20 to April 17, in adjusting the compensation on all railroad routes entering California.

The House yesterday passed the rule to survey and allot the lands in the Blackfoot reservation in Montana and to open the surplus to settlement.

NATURALIZATION BILL, READ.

By clever tactics, Mr. Bonyea of Colorado, in charge of the Naturalization Bill, and with the assistance of a friendly speaker, today had the measure established before the House.

The House yesterday passed the bill on Naturalization throughout the United States read during the time set apart for the passage of bills under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bonyea of Colorado, in charge of the Naturalization Bill, and with the assistance of a friendly speaker, today had the measure established before the House.

The bill was debated forty minutes, and after two amendments had been agreed to unanimously, it was passed.

An amendment was introduced providing that the requirements of section 3 shall not apply to aliens who shall hereafter declare their intention to become citizens and who shall be honest and upright upon the public lands of the United States and comply in all respects with the laws providing for homestead entries.

The bill provides for a Bureau of Naturalization at Washington which shall furnish a blank for use and keep a record of all naturalizations. It requires applicants to file petitions for naturalization ninety days before they acted upon by court.

The bill prohibits any naturalization thirty days before any general election. It authorizes the United States District Attorney to appear and cross-examine applicants and witnesses. It adds the additional qualifications that applicants must be able to read, write and understand the English language before receiving final papers, and they must swear that they intend to reside permanently in the United States. It also provides a procedure for the cancellation of fraudulent certificates.

The House today agreed to the conference report on the Military Appropriation Bill. The bill now goes to the President.

MANY BILLS PASSED.

Under suspension of the rules, the following bills were passed by the House:

House bill to provide for a reconnaissance and preliminary survey of a land route for a military road from the navigable waters of Tanana River to the Seward Peninsula in Alaska.

House bill ratifying and confirming soldiers' additional homestead entries heretofore made and allowed upon lands embraced in what was formerly the Columbia Indian reservation, in the State of Washington.

By unanimous consent, the following bills were passed:

Repealing the right, title and interest of the United States to the piece or parcel of land known as the Cuartel lot in the city of Monterey, California; authorizing James H. Moore or his assigns to construct a canal along the government right of way connecting the waters of Puget Sound with the Columbia River.

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TROOPS QUIET OHIO MINING VILLAGES.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

DILLONVALE (O.) June 5.—With a total of about 1100 members of the Ohio National Guard, comprising the pick of two regiments of the State militia on guard, quiet reigns tonight in this and other mining villages of this section. Troops began arriving at an early hour today and tonight the main body is bivouacked on the hills surrounding the Bradley mine, one and one-half miles south of Smithfield.

OHIO MINES NOW PROTECTED.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

STEUBENVILLE (O.) June 5.—With the arrival of the troops today it is expected peace will be completely restored in the disturbed coal regions. The State troops summoned to the district as a result of Sunday night's outbreak of mining violence in same at Bradley by 3 a.m. today. Officers and citizens are protesting that troops are not needed and their early recall is looked for.

SHIPPING TIED UP.

SEAMEN'S UNION IS TO BLAME.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The continuing shipping of the coalers is being held up as the result of a meeting held today at which the sailors' union reiterated its demands for more pay and the representatives of the United States Shipping and Transportation Association flatly refused to give it.

Both sides declare that there will be no further efforts to reach an agreement.

The United Shipping and Transportation Company again offered to increase the wages of the sailors, but the sailors' union kept to their original demands for an advance of \$1 a month. Representatives of the Maritime Commission refused to accept the original demands for overtime while the vessels are in port.

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JIM LYNCH RETAINS GRANT.

FENNESBY ELECTED TRUSTEE.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The International Typographical Union today announced the election of officers to serve for two years, as follows:

President, James F. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.

First vice-president, John W. Hayes, Minneapolis.

Secretary-treasurer, J. M. Bramwood, Denver.

Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Frank K. Foster, Boston; Frank Morrison, Chicago; Hugh Stevenson, Toronto, Canada; Michael Culbert, Chicago.

Trustees of the Union Printers' Home, Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati; Albert, Chicago; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids; G. C. Fennessy, Los Angeles.

Agent of the Union Printers' Home, George F. Nichols, Baltimore.

Strike Situation Adjusts Itself.

SAN JOSE, June 5.—The situation in the local building trades, which has been disturbed by a strike of bricklayers, is adjusting itself, though in the appearance of some colored masons a new element of discord has been injected into the fray. Only one-half the masons who were working here last week are still in town; the remainder about thirty men, are reported to have departed.

Mitchell to Aid in Settlement.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) June 5.—It is expected that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, will arrive in this city tomorrow to assist in the settlement of the differences that exist between the miners and operators of the southwestern district, who have been in conference here for more than two weeks.

The conference decided today that an attempt will be made to settle the differences between the miners and operators of the southwestern district, who have been in conference here for more than two weeks.

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SUNSET

"Give Thy Purse Rather Than Thy Time"

Is a good old truism. But the Sunset Press saves both your time and money. In a day in residence.

Telephone Contract Dept. Main 11.

SUNSET P. & T. CO.

tracks over the Cuyahoga River, in this city. The dynamite, it is believed, was placed there with the intention of wrecking the bridge, but the force of the explosion was downward instead of upward, and comparatively little damage was done. Work on the structure has been in progress for months by non-union men, the Union Structural Iron Workers having struck because of differences with the contractors.

ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

Spanish Bomb-Throwers Held in Barcelona on Suspicion of Complicity in Outrage.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

BARCELONA (Spain) June 5.—(Delayed by the wires.) A number of anarchists, including the director of the Modern School, have been arrested here on suspicion of complicity in the bomb outrage of May 21 at Madrid.

The visiting princes and envoys are preparing to depart. The festivities continue, the main feature today was a luminous cortege in the evening.

ROYAL BASE EXPECTED.

Prayers Are Said All Over Germany in Behalf of Crown Princess Frederick William.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

BERLIN, June 5.—The accompaniment of the Crown Princess Frederick William is expected daily. Prayers continue to be said in the church in her behalf.

OKLAHOMA STORM-SWEPT.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 5.—One life lost, hundreds of head of live stock killed and an incalculable loss to property are the results of a cyclonic storm which swept over Oklahoma and Indian Territory last evening. Farm houses were picked up and tossed about like so many pebbles. Claremore, 180 miles east of here, was visited by a water spout and the town was practically inundated.

LIQUOR MEN HIT INEBRIETY.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—The National Liquor Dealers' Association which opened its annual convention here today issued an address to the people of the United States, in which the belief of its members in temperance is expressed, obedience to the law is inducted, the work of the various temperance societies is commended and the statement made that intoxication should be considered a crime.

WASHINGTON BRIEFS.

Japanese War Notes at Premium.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Japanese embassy yesterday issued a statement regarding Japanese war currency in Manchuria, which has been the subject of complaint by business interests. The Manchurians at first did not understand the war notes, but now they pass readily and are even at a premium over gold.

Army Nominations Made.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: Colonels to be brigadier-generals—John McClellan, Artillery Corps; Stephen P. Joecey, Fourth Infantry.

Retired list with rank of brigadier-general—Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps.

WEST POINT COMMENCEMENT.

WEST POINT (N. Y.) June 5.—All recitations at the military academy were discontinued yesterday and today for the annual examinations. The Board of Visitors have all arrived excepted list with rank of brigadier-general—Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps.

WANTS BRYAN FOR NOMINEE.

Gov. Francis Says Nebraska Should Lead.

Wagon Democrats to Unite on the Noted Bimetallist.

State Convention Delegates Asked to Stand Firm.

WIRE TO THE TIMES: SPOKANE, June 5.—(Special Dispatch.) Speaking to the gathering of Democrats here for the first time since the memorable six-week campaign when the free-silver question split the party into two camps, David G. Francis today said that the conservatives and radicals of the party unite on William J. Bryan as the logical leader of the party.

Francis said that the significance of his utterance was that it recalled that Bryan was former Governor of Nebraska, and that he was a member of the Democratic National Committee, former strong support of the Democratic Free-Silver movement.

Francis differed with Bryan on principle, but he said in part, "but I never doubted his integrity or his honesty of purpose and ability. He is now touring the country by statesmen everywhere in the position he occupies in the eyes of the world. I believe the party to unite upon Bryan, the leader and the ablest map of the party."

WILL INDORSE BRYAN. SPOKANE, June 5.—(Special Dispatch.) Delegates to the Democratic State Convention which will convene on Thursday are arriving on the train here today. Many of the delegates are from the West and there is much enthusiasm over the coming of Bryan.

Francis said that he was given to understand that it was the intention of the party to determine the issue of free silver and that the resolution of the party would be to endorse Bryan.

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Sale of Ferns
10c-In the Annex
A sequel to Monday's enticing event: Several hundred more these pretty asparagus ferns every home wants. Today, as long as they last, in the annex, 10c each.

Bowl and Pitcher
89c a Pair
Large white wash bowl and pitcher. The price tells the importance of the opportunity. In the basement, today, 89c.
Child's Chamber 79c
White Soap Slabs 5c
In the Basement.

Lace at 5c a Yard
And some of it is worth 10c and 12½c. Choose from French, German and English Val. Large variety of very pretty patterns. Strong mesh. Both edges and insertions. Today, aisle 1, 5c the yard.
Today will be a great day for you to fill your lace needs. It's to be a great day of values with us. Here's an

Allover Lace 19c
It's 18 inches wide; Normandy and Point de Paris designs; you wouldn't hesitate at paying 35c for some of them. Today, any of them, aisle 1, yard, 19c.

Pillow Case Lace 2c
New patterns; very strong mesh; both edges and insertions; widths 2 to 3 inches; much of it is good 5c value. Today, aisle 1, the yard, 2c.

Black Lace at 12½c
Splendid 25c lace; black bouillon; in widths up to 8 inches; a large variety of patterns; 25c values. Today, aisle 1, yard, 12½c.

Lace Strips 15c Yd.
A good many of these worth 35c a yard; Venice and Oriental laces in both edges and appliques; the price is more broken than the line. Today, aisle 1, yard, 15c.

36-in. Black Taffeta \$1.00
It's a good \$1.48 silk material; rich, lustrous, heavy; yet a soft weave with just enough rustle to be serviceable; full yard wide and a good \$1.48 value at \$1.00 a yard. Today, aisle 5.

The Silk Sale Continues
Good dependable silks at the prices we're asking for them are winning new friends for the "Broadway." Among today's values:

\$1.39 Peau de Soie 98c
A deep black peau de soie, lustrous satin, finished with gros grain back; it's as good for full costumes as it is for separate skirts and coats; 27 inches wide and \$1.39 value. At 98c a yard, aisle 5.

Plaid Silks at 85c
These are hard even to get to sell at \$1.25. Heavy, soft Louisines and chiffon taffetas; the newest color combinations, including black and white and the satin stripe effects; good values at \$1.25. Today, aisle 5, yard, 85c.

Fifty Hats at \$2.48
50 pretty trimmed hats that have been slightly soiled from handling; bright and new; many were splendid values at \$4.50. All hand made and becomingly trimmed with flowers and foliage; wings and velvet ribbons; good many different styles and colors. Today pay \$2.48 for any of them on the second floor.

54-in. Broadcloth at 75c
And we'll sponge and shrink it free. It's a good \$1.25 cotton finished black cloth—smooth surface with fine twilled back that will make rich tailored suits and coats. Full yard and a half wide; 75c a yard.

\$1.50 Vicuna 89c
A fine twilled firm cloth; plain weave or the indistinct shadow checks that are so popular now; reseda and myrtle green, navy blue, tan, gray, champagne and Alice blue; splendid for jacket suits; 54 inches wide. Today, aisle 4, at 89c a yard.

Linen Canvas 7c Yard
36c value; in gray only; 24 inches wide. Today, aisle 5, yard, 7c.

Black Sateen 19c
30c quality; for dresses, skirts or coat lining; 27 inches wide. Today, aisle 3, yard, 19c.

NEW "DOG" FUND IS DISCOVERED.

BIG INSURANCE FUND MADE BY SPECIAL GRAND JURY.
Dr. Gillette, Ex-Vice-President of Mutual Life, Testifies, and It Is Shown He Refunded \$10,000 He Had Held Since His Resignation Last March—Equitable May Mutualize.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.)
NEW YORK, June 5.—The Times today says: Through testimony which Dr. Walter R. Gillette formerly vice-president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, gave before a special grand jury, an important "yellow dog" fund has come to light in the Mutual Life of which no trace was found by either the Armstrong or Truett-McCoy committees. The latter had had fifty accountants at work on the Mutual's books for seven months. Incidentally Dr. Gillette had refunded to the Mutual about \$10,000 which remained in his hands from the time of his resignation last March. Of the purposes of this particular "yellow dog" fund little is known except to the grand jury, for the disclosure by Dr. Gillette took the Mutual's present administration completely by surprise and the new investigation which President Peabody put under way after things began to come out before the grand jury has not proceeded far enough to enable the matter to be traced.

MAY MATERIALIZE.
On the application of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, today, unanimously decided to permit the directors' plan of mutualization to be carried out. The petition for a modification of the injunction order obtained by Franklin B. Lord, a minority stockholder, preventing the adoption of the mutualization plan as projected a year ago, was granted. The modification leaves the stockholders free to adopt the modified charter at the meeting called for June 8, and for the directors to take final action thereon at the adjourned meeting June 29.

Drink PURITAS Beverages for health and superlative goodness. Made of distilled water and pure fruit juices. All delicious flavors at fruit stands. Sold only in original packages.
Put up by the Los Angeles Ice and Cold Storage Company.

THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
BROADWAY COR. FOURTH LOS ANGELES ARTHUR LETTS, PROPRIETOR

Thousands of Yards of Wash Goods
We Are Distributing at Remarkable Under Prices

Here's a silk striped mull at 19c; a 45c value. A madras gingham at 15c that would be snapped up usually at 35c. A 25c figured sateen at 15c. If we took the space of this whole ad, we could not print all the good news. Just a sprinkling of the items here to announce the continuation of the opportunity today to show why such spirited selling has marked every hour of every day this week. Manufacturers were generous, the Broadway was fortunate; but doesn't fortune lie in earnest effort and ability? We're straining every nerve of this buying organization to bring you better values in the things you want.



White Waisting 12½c
A 20c value; mercerized; nearly 20 different styles affords a wealth of choice. Today, third floor, 20c values at 12½c.

25c Swiss at 17c
Small, medium or large dots; a light, dainty material for dresses and waists, and a light and dainty price. Third floor, today, 17c.

25c Sateen 15c
Pretty figured sateens; heavy grounds only with pretty floral and vine patterns; highly mercerized; 20 inches wide; 25c value. Today, third floor, 15c.

Silk Striped Mull 19c
45c value; especially pretty material for evening gowns and waists. Today, third floor, the yard, 19c.

35c Gingham at 15c
It's a 30-inch madras gingham; as good for men's and boys' shirts as for waists; an opportunity. Third floor, today, 15c a yard.

12½c Percale at 8½c
36 inches wide; dark colors only; red, black and navy grounds with white figures, stripes and dots; 12½c values. Third floor, today, 8½c a yard.

White Dresses—A Sale
At the Broadway today an opportunity that will bring before the mind of every woman more strongly the fact that it is real money economy, besides a saving of work and worry, to buy the graduation dress already made, when you can buy such pretty dresses as we'll sell today at the low prices we'll ask.

White Dress \$5.98
A white wash dress with a figured point d'esprit yoke finished with a very pretty hertha; edged with valenciennes lace and insertion and bertha to match; pretty elbow sleeves with ruffle; skirts made with deep knee bounce edged with lace. Sizes from 14 to 18 years. Very pretty dresses for graduation. Second floor today, \$5.98.



White Suit \$7.98
Beautiful white India linen suit made with a fancy shirt waist open in the back; scalloped yoke in front of fine insertion of embroidery and valenciennes lace; full shirt waist sleeve with embroidered band for cuffs; skirts made with large tucks from the waist down, with valenciennes above a three-inch hem; splendid suit. Second floor, today, at \$7.98.

Other Pretty, Dainty Suits at \$10.98, \$12.75 and \$15.00

Standard Patterns
June Ideas Ready. Exclusively at "The Broadway." The increased number that are selling is a testimonial to the greater number of women who are liking their styles better, and are finding them most economical of material and easily worked.
THE DESIGNER—NOW, 50c YEAR.

Tabard Inn Library
Exchanges 5c. Life membership \$1.43—that is, buy one of our copyrights at \$1.18, add 25c and you become a life member of the Tabard Inn library. NEW EXCHANGE STATION 3D FLOOR. Others all over the United States. Exchange price 5c.

"I Want Good Linen"

That's it—it's quality every woman thinks of before she thinks of price in buying linens. It's quality that makes the snowy white, inviting table cloth that's the pride of every woman's heart; it's quality that makes linens wear; it's quality that counts, and that is bringing more and more women to the Broadway for good table linens.

\$2.00 Table Damask at \$1.59
It's an all linen satin finished damask 90 inches wide; lily of the valley and poppy patterns; \$2.00 value. Third floor, today, \$1.59 yard.

72-inch Damask at 90c
A good \$1.10 cloth; firm close weave with plain centers and floral borders; 72 inches wide; \$1.10 value. Third floor, today, at 90c a yard.

All Linen Damask 55c
A 65c cloth; full bleached; 60 inches wide; good weight. Third floor, today, 55c a yard.

Huck Towels 7½c
Good 10c values; hemmed; large size with red borders; soft and absorbent; 10c values. 7½c, third floor, today.

Save 20 Per Cent. on Cut Glass

It makes the prettiest and most satisfactory wedding gifts of all. Deep rich cuttings. Berry bowls, water bottles, dishes of so many different kinds. All of them useful; all of them beautiful.

\$3.50 Berry Bowl \$2.80
A deep one; 8-inch size; a rich chrysanthemum pattern; \$3.50 value. At \$2.80, in the basement.

\$2.98 Jelly Dish \$2.40
Footed jelly dish; 4½ inches high; finely cut; \$2.98 value. In the basement, \$2.40.

6 Salt Dips \$1.20
\$1.50 values; good size with prism cuttings; \$1.50 values. At \$1.20, in the basement.

2-Quart Jug \$5.20
A \$6.50 value; whirlwind cut. In the basement, \$5.20.

6 Table Tumblers \$1.20
Regular \$1.48 value; ground bottom; star cut. \$1.20, in the basement.

Lace Stockings at 25c

Good 35c lace stockings; pretty patterns for women; allover or just with lace boots; hale finish; Burlington dyes; double heel and toe; all sizes; an opportunity for women today, aisle 6, pair, 25c.

Men's Underwear 29c

It's good 50c value; the light, comfortable halbrigan underwear men like for summer; buy it for 29c today; shirts and drawers to match; all sizes; shirts 34 to 46; drawers 30 to 42. Aisle 7, today, 29c.

White Bed Spreads 98c

Here's an opportunity—as good \$1.25 spread as you could wish for. Large size for double beds. Marcellus patterns. Hemmed ends; \$1.25 values; 98c today. Third floor.

Dirt Is Flying

The bustling sons of toil, and the mules, horses and scrapers of the contracting firm of Venable & Co. are now grading the beautiful Los Angeles Boulevard through the center of the Redondo Villa Tract with an easy grade—fitting for the Short Line Electric Railroad from Los Angeles to Redondo.

The Race of the Telephone Men.
to the Redondo Villa Tract was won by the Home Telephone force in an exciting race with that of the Sunset Telephone Company, the Home construction force winning by just one day. Both phones can now be used on the beautiful Redondo Villa Tract.

Cheap Water and Plenty of It
The Redondo Villa Tract can congratulate itself on having plenty of water at lowest rates. Only 7½ cents per thousand gallons for irrigation purposes. Where can you do better? And it's the purest of water, a life-giving fluid which can't be beat.

A Great Flow

of sparkling, pure water from the cool depths of the great subterranean reservoir on the Redondo Villa Tract was struck on April 28 by Catey & Co. in well No. 6.

Electric Light and Electric Power
have been secured for the Redondo Villa Tract by contract signed with the Edison Electric Company on April 15, whose 10,000 horse-power will now serve the residents of Redondo Villa Tract just as soon as the wiring can be completed.

The Pipe-Makers at Work.
The demand for pipe for the extension of the water system of the Redondo Villa Tract is so urgent that the Lacy Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles is filling same with the rush that such an order requires.

Saws and Hammers Fill the Air

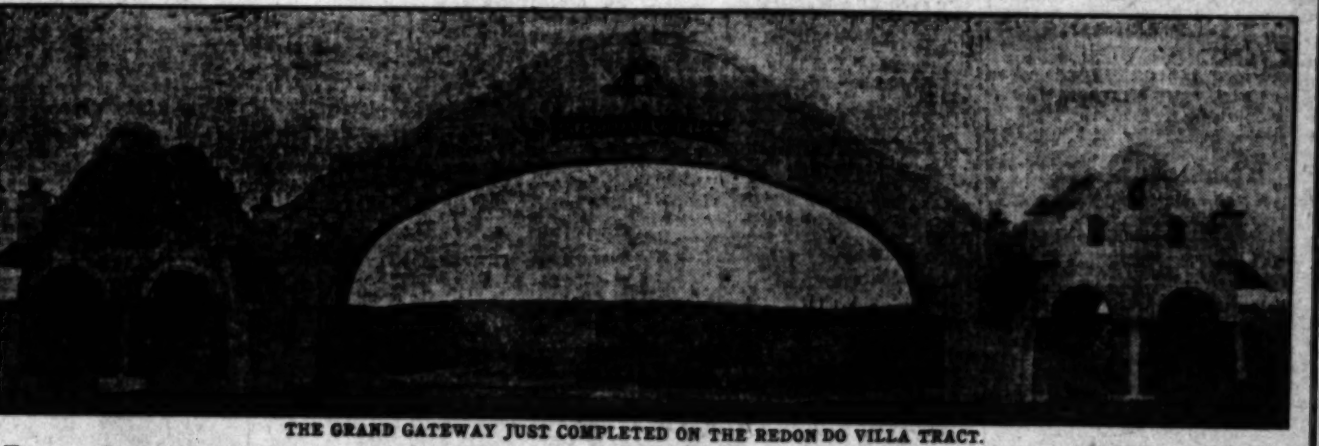
with the lively sound of enterprise and development. The busy force of carpenters have just finished building the grand gateway of the Redondo Villa Tract, and are now at work on other buildings.

A Modern Water Plant.
The Westinghouse Electric Co. delivered two powerful electric motors on April 28 for use in the modern water plant on the Redondo Villa Tract, which will furnish its residents with water.

Strawberries and Watermelons.
Block 28 has been selected for the great strawberry, watermelon and vegetable farm. This will furnish the residents of the Redondo Villa Tract with the sweetest of strawberries, watermelons, etc.

Free Ride to Redondo Every Day By Electric Line—Every Twenty Minutes—Come One! Come All.

Get your Free Electric Railroad Tickets at our office, 124 S. Broadway (ground floor, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.) \$4 down, \$4 per month—no interest, no taxes; \$90 per lot. Join the rush to Redondo, where two millions have already been expended in substantial improvements and over a million is now being expended in addition thereto. The grandest success of the season. Everybody delighted. Lots are selling fast. Don't delay. The beautiful Redondo Villa Tract. Only \$90 per lot—\$4 down, \$4 per month; no interest, no taxes.



Los Angeles Securities Co.,

124 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Ground Floor Chamber of Commerce Building. Telephone: Main 3379, Home 5339. Incorporated under the Laws of the State of California.
NO TROUBLE TO ANSWER QUESTIONS. References: Consolidated Bank of Los Angeles and our many satisfied customers. Office open every night during week days from 7 to 9 o'clock to accommodate those who cannot come during the day.

Los Angeles Securities Co.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL. Gentlemen—Kindly mail me full information, map and illustrated prospectus concerning the Redondo Villa Tract, free of any expense to me.
Name
Street
City

BOYS TIRE OF OLD JAIL COOP.

Detention Home Youngsters Try for Freedom.

Guard and Two Women Quell Outbreak.

Inmates Chafe at Delay Due to Legal Holidays.

Forty-five lads who have been cooped in the Detention Home in the old County Jail for many months, rebelled yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, and attempted to take the place by storm. Only the pleading of a woman, and the pitiful helplessness of an old guard seem to have kept the boys from breaking jail.

There was a short struggle, somebody's head got an awful whack, two boys scuffled chairs and several others looked ugly. A nervous keeper and two badly frightened females were the principals on the side of law and order.

Night Guard Barrows was on duty at the time of the incident, and was given the score of his life. As a result of the experience he has been granted the doubtful privilege of a day's vacation.

The clash came while two of the latest arrivals were in the bath preparing to be taken to bed. While the cleaning was in progress the other boys became uneasy, not knowing what was going on at such an unusual hour. Finally three of the larger ones left their beds and went boldly into the corridor.

Ordered back to their cots, the insubordinable stoutly refused to budge, and Barrows was stumped. The orders from the lone guard, together with other unusual noises, aroused every boy of the forty-five, and in their nightgowns they poured from their beds and streamed around the old man and the three bellicose. Somebody said "Boak him one."

TOUGH FIX FOR BARROWS.

Matters were at a dangerous climax. While Barrows parried, two boys advanced threateningly, and with chairs raised attempted to force a passage toward the outer door.

At this juncture there appeared in the outer hall the white-robed figure of Mrs. Frost, the matron. She took the situation at a glance, and saw how utterly helpless was the old man. Faking her nightgown head inside the door, Mrs. Frost pleaded with the rabble to come to terms. The boys said naughty words, and declared they were tired of playing in the "old pen."

Then Mrs. Cook, who sleeps at the home, took a hand. After she had pleaded with the boys, they held a council of war, and a truce was declared. They would surrender if allowed to go back to bed. They seemed ashamed when they saw how feeble was the force opposed to them. Their terms were accepted, and the pathetic little company of irregulars marched solemnly back to their cots. Barrows and his aides remained up all night awaiting further trouble, which did not come.

CHASING UNDER RESTRAINT.

The quietest last night in the second recent attempt to break jail. Several nights ago, Mrs. Cook was awakened by a suspicious patter of bare feet in the hall. She listened attentively and distinctly heard some one moving toward her room. Next she heard an ominous creak of the lock of the door of her cell-room, and was just quick enough to prevent herself from being locked in.

The boys evidently intended possessing themselves of the keys, which had been left in the outside of the lock, and to open the doors for all the young inmates.

The unrest, which is greater than ever since the boys, has been caused by the protracted holiday season. Many have been kept within doors since the San Francisco disaster, awaiting trial on petty charges. They might have regained their freedom in a day had their cases been brought to trial. Chasing under the delay, the youngsters have become desperate.

Judge Wilbur heard several cases yesterday, and an attempt will be made to change the conditions at the Detention Home by taking the lads speedily before the Juvenile Court.

MUENTER HEARD FROM.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.
CHICAGO, June 8.—Erich Muentzer, the Harvard instructor, whose wife died April 16 in Boston under mysterious circumstances, has been heard from. The relatives of his wife today received a pamphlet unquestionably written by him and mailed from New Orleans. The document, which consists of several thousand words, is entitled "Protest."

Several hundred words are devoted to a burlesque account of a supposed trial, and the following are extended criticisms of those who have written and talked about him. As a last word in his own defense, Muentzer says: "And if my fellow-men read this protest of mine inanity, then I will spend the rest of my life on my knees and beg the merciful Father in heaven to take away all the right, if used be, but to leave my 'insanity.'"

SEARCH FOR MUENTER.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.
NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The New Orleans police today began a search for clues to Muentzer's way in this city. Inquiry at several printing houses failed to disclose that the missing instructor had ordered any copies of the pamphlet printed here.

GET HIM AT LAST.

Police Finally Capture Man Who is Said to Have Been Passing Bad Checks for Months.

Harry Schwerin, said by the police to be one of the cleverest forgers who ever operated in this city, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Wallace. According to the police, Schwerin has been working his bad-check game in this city since last October, and making a good living by it.

Patrolman Wallace arrested the man without knowing that the detectives were looking for him. When Schwerin was locked up, Detective Sergeant Kelly said to him, "Well, you are a pretty smooth article, and kept us guessing for a good while, but you were not smooth enough to move in time." "I was not so smooth as 'ucky," replied the prisoner, with a grin as he was walked to his cell.

Yesterday morning Schwerin purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$12.75 from George S. Batty, No. 120 Central avenue, and gave a \$25 check in payment. He received the change due, and ordered the goods sent to an address on Griffin avenue. After the check was worthless, George W. Purcell recognized Schwerin from published descriptions of the man, and started out to hunt a policeman.

It was on Patrolman Wallace's beat, and he was immediately notified. Burrell and the policeman got together and found Schwerin in the hardware

Unloads the Liver, Opens the Bowels, Relieves the Kidneys.

APERITA

The Safest and Most Reliable HOUSEHOLD APERIENT WATER.

A WINEGLASSFUL A DOSE.

ALSO SPARKLING APERITA

(NATURAL APERITA CARBONATED), IN SPLITS ONLY.

A Refreshing and Pleasant Aperient for Morning Use.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

Cherry Currants 75c Box

Good Healthy Meat

You can read what it means to buy poor, cheap meats. Come to us for safe, healthy, carefully selected stock. We don't or won't sell the cheap kind; if you want it, go to cut-rate butchers; our name stands for the best only.

Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries, Delicacies, Fish.

THE DEPARTMENT MARKET

398 452 50 Broadway

Store of E. L. Brown, corner of Central avenue and Seventh street, where he was attempting to work off another check. The man was arrested, and when searched two checks, one of \$30 and the other for \$15, drawn on the First National Bank, and purporting to be signed by Haas & Meyer, were found. They were both made payable to P. Wernicke.

There were peculiar features about Schwerin's work. He always tried to pass his bad checks in hardware stores, and nearly always bought refrigerators, receiving the difference between the check and the cash. He always had the goods sent to fictitious addresses. Another peculiar thing about his work was that nearly always he numbered his checks No. 227. Several cases will probably be brought against him, as he was tired of playing in the "old pen" which they can convict him.

"TRUNK MYSTERY" CASE.

WOMAN'S DEFENSE IS SHOWN.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—A.M.
STOCKTON, June 8.—The defense in the "trunk mystery" case of Mrs. Emma Le Doux, charged with the murder of her alleged ex-husband, A. J. McVicar, in this city on March 24 last, will be that McVicar came to his death by his own hand, either by design or accident. Questions asked prospective jurors by Charles H. Fairall, attorney for the defense, this morning, were apparently this morning, when the work of securing a jury to try the accused woman began in Department One of the Superior Court, Judge Nutter presiding.

Mrs. Le Doux is charged with having administered poison to McVicar in the room of a lodging-house in this city on the date mentioned, after which she purchased a trunk and a rope with which to tie the body to the bed in the trunk and tried to ship it away, but failed in her purpose, though she got away on a train herself. Later the body was discovered in the trunk and the woman was arrested. At first she declared that an accomplice aided her, but later she claimed that McVicar had committed suicide.

There is much interest in the case and the courtroom was crowded today. The court adjourned this afternoon after examining thirty-six trial jurors in the case of Mrs. Le Doux, without securing a talisman. A new venire of seventy-five was ordered subpoenaed to appear in court next Friday, when the case will be resumed. Mrs. Le Doux's mother occupied a box along side the accused. Attorney C. H. Fairall is conducting the case for the defendant, assisted by Charles Crocker.

CRIME BRIEFS.

Muentzer Evidence Presented.
CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) June 8.—Evidence relating to the death of the wife of Eric Muentzer, a Harvard instructor, April 16, was presented to the grand jury yesterday. District Attorney Barrows announced that in case the grand jury reports an indictment, the fact will be kept a secret until Muentzer is arrested.

Mexican Walking Jewelry Store.

SALINAS, June 8.—M. Peris, a Mexican, was arrested at San Ardo last night with a quantity of jewelry and silverware in his possession, which is supposed to be stolen property. There were silver knives and spoons, beads, the monogram L. H. T., an old-fashioned, long gold chain, a gold watch and numerous rings, studs, pins and other small articles. On his person was found a card of the Morley Jewelry and Optical Company, Oakland.

NO CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RE-ELECTS THE DIRECTORS.

California Development Company Holds Election and Old Board Remains in Power—Progress of Work to Stop the Ravages of the Salton Sea Flood Encouraging.

Directors were elected by the California Development Company at a meeting yesterday afternoon resulting in no change of management. E. J. Randolph, president of the company, R. H. Ingram and Willard J. Doran, representing the Southern Pacific interests; E. A. Meserve, R. M. Gleason, Mr. Russell, the latter of Imperial and Charles N. King of Jersey City, the latter as resident director, were elected.

On June 19, at a meeting of the board of directors, officers will be elected and it is stated on good authority that the selection of the present officers, with E. J. Randolph as president, will follow.

Although the litigation with former President Heber has been settled out of court, the suit of the company against the Chaffey family will be up for trial in the Superior Court on June 15.

The directors of the company were exceedingly pleased yesterday at the progress of the work along the Colorado River and at the intake of the

canal for stopping the flood into the Imperial Valley. Mr. Doran stated that while the water at Calexico was higher than ever before, being three feet above the town, there was no danger, on account of the dikes which the company has erected to prevent New River breaking its boundaries.

One amazing sign was that the river was continually "cutting back," in this process deepening its channel and lowering the water. The company was assisting the river in this work by the use of dynamite, blasting out the hard places when in danger of damming the river-bed.

The great wooden gate designed for the by-pass on the lower canal, where the flood has broken bounds, is completed, but will not be placed in position until the lowering of the water in the Colorado River, which will be about September 15.

Meanwhile the work on the reinforced concrete headgate for the upper canal, being constructed by Contractor Carl Leonardt, is progressing rapidly. This gate will be built down to bed-rock and will be completed in about thirty days.

The barge for the new clam-shell dredger is now being constructed at Yuma and should be completed by the time the dredger arrives at the upper intake in six weeks. From the American intake the canal will be dredged to deep that the entire head of the Colorado River can be turned through the concrete headgate.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams remain undelivered at the Western Union telegraph office: Well M. C. Mendonhall, J. Arthur Deering, J. A. Deering (2), Jack Mcullen, Mrs. John Robbins, F. W. Brill, Mae Williams, T. H. Gray, C. E. Smith and wife, W. C. Mendonhall, J. M. Brooks, Billy Nolan, T. E. Martin, Sierra Vinegar Co., H. F. Gentry, Fred Abel, Cal. Fish Co., G. M. Woodward, Bonanza Ribs and S. Co., Mrs. R. W. Kelly, E. C. Kenyon and Oelrich & Co.

At Vallejo a slight earthquake was felt at 11:10 o'clock Monday night. Early yesterday morning, a heavy fall of rain flooded many basements.

THE POST DISCOVERY

A Revelation in Human Food. Previous to the discovery of the Post process of changing the starchy part of wheat and barley into a form of sugar, many people suffered from what is known as starch indigestion.

That was shown by gas and all sorts of stomach and bowel trouble (sometimes ending in appendicitis) brought on by the undigested starch in wheat, oats, white bread, cake, puddings, etc., etc.

Nature ultimately punishes anyone who continually takes some medicine or drug to smooth over or nullify bad conditions of the body. The only safe way to cure such is to correct or remove the cause. Therefore it was plain to Mr. Post, in working out his discovery, that people who show some weakness in digesting the starchy part of food (which is much the largest part of all we eat) must be helped by having the starch digested or transformed before being eaten. And of course the safest and truest way to do this would be to imitate nature and avoid all chemicals or outside and unnatural things. The body digests the starchy food by the following process:

First the moisture or juices of the mouth and stomach, then warmth or mild heat, which grows or develops diastase from the grain. Time is also an important element, and when all work together and the human organs operate properly the starch is slowly turned into a form of sugar, as it must be before the blood will absorb it and carry the needed energy to different parts of the body. Of course if the body fails to do its work perfectly trouble sets in.

So in the making of the famous food—Grape-Nuts—moisture, warmth and time are the only things used to turn starch into sugar, thus imitating nature and keeping the human food in original purity, free from outside things and just as Mother Nature intends it shall be kept for advantageous use by her children. The food is fully cooked at the factories, and is crisp and delicious with a little thick cream poured over.

It can be softened for people with weak teeth, but is most valuable to others when it must be energetically chewed, thus bringing down the saliva from the gums to go to the stomach and help digest the entire meal, besides the use of the teeth strengthens and preserves them. Nature blesses the parts of the body that are used and not abused. Grape-Nuts food brings peace, health and comfort when people are in despair from any one of the ills resulting from undigested food.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," found in packs "There's a reason."

Country Club Park

Extraordinary Property at Tempting Prices

An attractive portion of the famous Country Club grounds.

20 minutes from Fourth and Broadway—Excellent car service.

Unsurpassed views of the mountains and Cahuenga Valley.

Located in the direct pathway of Los Angeles' best growth.

All desirable public improvements and utilities.

Take Pico Street car and get off at Western Avenue. You'll find our agents at the Tract office, northwest corner of Pico and Western. They are prepared to answer all questions.

Robert Marsh & Co. Strong & Dickinson

Main corridor, ground floor, N. W. Hoffman Building. Both phones Ex. 175.

Cor. Second and Broadway. Main 1273. Home Ex. 998.

Free Car Tickets

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Free Car Tickets

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ALHAMBRA PARK

...TRACT...

OPENING SALE THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH. A GRAND FINE BOULEVARD IS HIDALGO AVENUE, LIKE ORANGE GROVE AVENUE, PASADENA. HIGHLY IMPROVED, CURB, GUTTERS 3 FT., CEMENT SIDEWALKS 6 FEET WIDE. GRAND LOCATION FOR FINE RESIDENCES. YOU CAN GET A LOT 300 FEET DEEP, FRONTING THIS GREAT BOULEVARD. LOTS WILL GO UP TO GREAT VALUES ON THIS MAGNIFICENT TRACT. GO OUT AND SEE IT NOW. BEFORE THE OPENING SALE. TAKE SAN GABRIEL CAR TO HIDALGO AVENUE, ALHAMBRA.

T. WIESENDANGER 812 Merchants Trust Building

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Temperance Advocate Recommends and Indorses

Broken in health, the result of a disease contracted on the battlefield, and suffering from a general breakdown, Mr. Nickerson was restored to robust, happy health by the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

This is his sincere letter of thanks:

When a man is discouraged and constantly suffering, he very naturally has a deep feeling for the remedy that brings him the happiness attained through robust health.

I take a teaspoonful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey every morning, beaten up with a raw egg, and two-thirds of a glass of milk. On retiring at night I take a tablespoonful in hot water and sugar.

Before I began with Duffy's I was badly broken in health and completely run down.

My right leg and foot was cold up to my knee all the time and I could not keep warm nights.

Was also bothered with shakes, contracted through exposure during the Civil War, when I served in the United States Army.

I recommend Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey to all old soldiers, or, in fact, to any person who is broken in health or growing old.

Now, though I am a temperance man, desisting the indiscriminate use of intoxicants, I heartily indorse Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. HIRSH, NICKERSON, Warren Ave., Middlebury, Mass.

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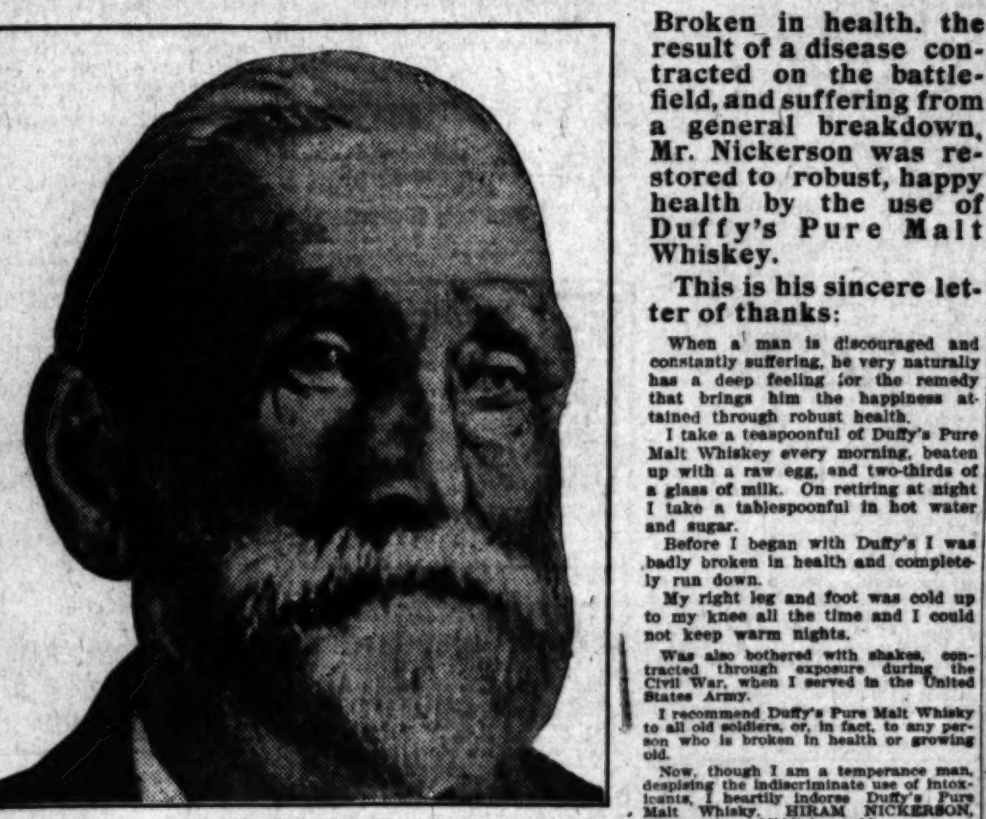
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MR. HIRSH NICKERSON.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

is an absolutely pure, gentle and invigorating stimulant and tonic, builds up the nerve tissues, tones up the heart, gives power to the brain, strength and elasticity to the muscles and richness to the blood. It brings into action all the vital forces. It makes digestion perfect, and enables you to get from the food you eat all the nourishment it contains. It is invaluable for overworked men, delicate women and sickly children. It strengthens and sustains the system, is a promoter of good health and longevity, makes the old young and keeps the young strong. Seven thousand doctors prescribe and 2000 hospitals use Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey exclusively.

Beware of dangerous imitations and substitutes. They are positively harmful and are sold for profit only by unscrupulous dealers. Look for the trade-mark, the "Old Chemist," on the label, and be certain the seal over the cork is unbroken. All druggists and grocers, or direct, \$1.00 a bottle. Doctor's advice and medical booklet free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

\$100,000,000 Savings Stole Yearly

From comparatively small earners by the Buckeye Sharks—most insidious hypocritical of confidence men.

The sharks keep one of this booty; the rest divide with the newspaper, legitimate brokers of telegraph and telephone companies, who unconsciously or consciously lend their to this cowardly swindle.

Read Teague's astonishing series of fact-stories begun in Everybody's for June.

Everybody's Magazine

15 cents a copy \$1.50 a year

Beautiful Teeth

That won't fall out of your mouth. The wonder of the twentieth century—that you can get white teeth as with your natural teeth, and see them there and shining bright free. No charge for examination.

Set of Teeth \$5.00

Best Teeth (\$5 white) Gold Fillings \$1.00 up, 12 crowns \$3.50. Silver Fillings Painless extraction \$5.00.

TERTH EXTRACTED PAINLESS. All work done by expert, qualified and clean operators of wide experience.

Pacific Dental Co.

2234 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. Open Sunday forenoon and evening.

THE GORTZ GLOVE

Gloves Exclusively Silk and Kid all leather. 421 S. BROADWAY

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR INSERTION IN THE

San Francisco Chronicle

WIN Be Accepted at the Office of The Times

CORNER 1st and Broadway

FURTHER INFORMATION RATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION

Le Sage Brothers

\$38 South Broadway

Our "Family Line" of shoes— for boys and girls— has stood the test of time.

Of selected quality, of rich kid—

plain or patent tips—from \$2.00 a pair, according to shoe.

PLAN OF CITY HALL FAVORED.

Francisco Is to Have an Elaborate Home.

Committee on Restoration Makes Its Report.

Buildings Recommended to Cover a Block.

San Francisco, June 5.—[Exclusive.] The final report of the committee on Restoration of Public Buildings, made to the Reconstruction Committee yesterday, is the approval of the main plan of the city engineer, and the general opinion is that its recommendations will be adopted and carried out.

The plan provides that the new home of the city government be located on the corner of Van Ness avenue and Market street, occupying an entire block.

The plan also provides that the existing buildings, namely, the City Hall, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Health, the Hall of Justice, the Court House, and the Police Department, be preserved and the Police Department Building be reconstructed.

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Department from American Minister Combs at Guatemala City.

Mr. Combs's dispatches indicate that large forces of revolutionists have been repulsed, but are still threatening the Guatemalan border.

He speaks in praise of the excellent defense made by the government troops.

INVADE EFFECT JUNCTURE.

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Ready-to-wear Gowns suitable for graduates are here in great variety—values exceptional—prices remarkably low, considering the quality of the garments. Descriptions follow:



Many mothers prefer to buy materials and trimmings—and make their daughters' graduating gowns. Below we tell of exceptional values—goods selected expressly for this sale.

Swell Gowns for Girl Graduates Ready to Wear The Materials

Pretty lingerie suit, of fine quality Persian Lawn; waist has full embroidered front, yoke of valenciennes lace insertion, fancy stock collar, short sleeves, lace trimmed cuffs, tucked back—a beauty.



Mercedized mull—a beautiful soft material—48 inches wide, 75c a yard.

\$15.00 for the Suit

We show these lingerie suits in effective designs at \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00 and up to \$40.00—really exquisite styles.

Another choice fabric is Persian Lawn—very fine and sheer—32 inches wide, at 20c to 25c a yard.

36-inch India Linens at 25c, 35c and 50c a yard. Special good values.

Net Dress For \$25

Made over foundation of white china silk—waist beautifully trimmed with valenciennes lace edging and insertion, ruffles forming deep bertha, silk girdle, elbow sleeves.

36-inch white Japanese silks—in three different weights—50c, 75c and \$1.00 a yard.

27-inch imported white Japanese silks—in three different weights—50c, 75c and \$1.00 a yard.

Skirt cut extra full; three deep flounces, trimmed with tucks and valenciennes lace—the drop skirt with deep knife-pleated flounce; complete suit for twenty-five dollars.

27-inch Liberty Satin—per yard, \$1.25; messaline silk—20 inches wide; \$1.00 a yard.

46-inch all wool cream Batiste—a popular fabric for graduation gowns—50c a yard.

16-button glaze kid gloves—white, light blue and champagne—to go with your graduating gown. Price \$5.50.

16-button length suede gloves—white only—quite the thing to wear with short sleeved dresses. Price \$5.50.

46-inch all wool cream Batiste—a most beautiful fabric—\$1.48 yard.

J. R. Lane Dry Goods Co. 327-329 South Broadway, Los Angeles

NEWMARKET

Never mind prices. Other more important news today.

In view of the recent disclosures concerning Eastern packing-house conditions, we wish to say a word in regard to our own methods.

We are Independent Butchers—native Californians—with a clean record of twenty-five years of active experience in handling meats. We buy our meat on the hoof—go right out into the country and select our cattle. We don't have to take what the packers give us. We have our own selected stock. And we do our own slaughtering—know personally the exact methods employed and the conditions which exist.



Now is the time to see Newmarket. We want you to see. Everything here, every place, is open to you. Come in today.

It is only by doing business on a large scale that we can follow these methods. We sell a tremendous amount of meat. As a result, we are able to secure the choicest and best—healthful meat, the wholesomeness of which we can absolutely guarantee.

Our market is spotless in its cleanliness—not just the parts you see when you come here—but in every part. And it is so arranged that it can be kept clean—we planned it with that point in mind.

Every nook and corner of Newmarket is open to your inspection—not just for today, but any day, any time. We want you to see it—go through the great refrigerators, filled with thousands of pounds of the finest meats, cooled by refrigeration—not the ordinary ice—sweet and clean and inviting.

We have come here to stay. This business is founded for permanency. "Best meats at Lowest Prices" is the Newmarket way of doing business. Quality will not be lowered. Prices will not be raised.

Woodward Bennett Co. Inc.

522-524 South Broadway

PERFECTION BREW BEER
Tastes Pure Is Pure 95 Cents Doz. Quarts
Edw. Seimann Wine Co. 655 South Main St. HOME-EX-919

White Port
At the most market
Sentous Meats
Inspected daily by city inspector. Where to buy them? Both 'Phones 1283.
RUPTURE
NO Knife used or time lost. Pay when cured.
Call and see testimonials in our office. Address: FIDELITY RUPTURE CURE, 419 S. Spring St., Los Angeles. Hours: 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

LADIES TAIT'S REGULATING TABLETS
Have been prescribed for the cure of MONTHLY IRREGULARITIES by many of our best physicians, who testify to their inviolable success. They are POSITIVELY GUARANTEED not to injure the most delicate women, and will give regular relief when other remedies have failed. Price \$2. For sale at all SUN DRUG STORES.

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A PLEASANT LAXATIVE NOT INTOXICATING
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All rings, pins, brooches, studs, cuff buttons, etc., formerly sold at \$2.50 to \$12.00, for this week only \$1.00
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Regatta, Pimp, Varicose and Strictures Cured
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Opening of Our Boys' Department

Commencing Today (Wednesday) and for the next three days, ending Saturday, June 9th, with every purchase of \$4.00 or more in our Boys' Clothing Department, we will give Free

Pair of Boys' Roller Skates

You will find here stylish, handsome sailor blouse, Russian blouse, Norfolk and Eton blouse suits, usually priced from \$5.00 to \$7.50 suit at

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A full line of Mothers' Friend Waists, Hats, Caps and Furnishings.

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Take the Place of All Operations TRY THEM AND BE CONVINCED

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We have a party with **ELSON** to invest in business or semi-business in this city. If you have money to order, write or phone us at once.

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405-404 Byrne Bldg., Los Angeles.
WHAT is the use of saying "I have quick sales," or "I get big orders," or "I have a buyer waiting." They are all empty things. I say simply
TALK WITH HODSON.
WANTED-FROM OWNERS OR MANAGERS a date & 10-room house, cost of \$10,000, as close to Adams as possible, in the heart of Grand ave. Our client will pay \$10,000 cash for the place that is
ALSO.
The best orange grove that we

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for mailing purposes of properties
in and around Los Angeles city, nei
borhood districts, acreage and man

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with us, ranging from \$100

come. We have houses and
 lots in the city and in
 and sea g. or call over
 on Home. **GRANT**
 25-24 Citizens Bank Bldg. Ed
 with us ranging from \$100
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 lots in the city and in
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 25-24 Citizens Bank Bldg. Ed
 WANTS TO BUY COTTAGE
 lot on west side of
 city; 4 customers will pay all
 the cost. **GRANT**
 lot; another give cash
 the lot. What you want
 them. **GRANT**
PHOENIX, 25 Grant Bldg.
 WE WANT TO BUY FURNI
 and I will furnish the
 wanted in houses, lots and
 it is for the city and
 R. G. DOYLE & CO.,
 on Front Bldg. 10 R
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 WANTED—WILL PAY NEW
 room bungalow; must be new
 of light color; must be
 covered; owners only; give terms
 and location. **GRANT**
 down. This is not a
 on the TIMES OFFICE
 WE WANT TO BUY NEW
 lots in any part of the city
 not to exceed \$500 each; street
 front; must be in good
 lot in a good buy. **RUNDL**
 and Western in
 Office 2548.
 WANTED—I HAVE A CARE
 for a suitable for
 and south of Pittsburgh; must be
 with by H. **GRANT**
 on Bldg.
 WANTED—ACREAGE; 5 TO 10
 acres; must be suitable
 men business and want to
 percent; call southwest
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O., 1244 S. Spring. Moore

[illegible]

WANTED-WE HAVE SEVERAL
for cottages and bungalows
from \$200 to \$500 each lot

[illegible]

bank, Dexter or Marshall
roa, Strong and Dickman's
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FOR SALE

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FOR EXCHANGE—
Handsome nine-room
bathless South
side; quite close
to \$15,000; \$1000 cash
or Pasadena.
Fourteen-room
Pasadena, brick
corner on one
side; make good look
like \$15,000.
Nice place of business
cheap at \$10,000.
J. EDWARD
ST. LOUIS

FOR EXCHANGE—
Investing and prosper-
ous; half cash.
Two hundred-foot front
on main avenues; use
\$1000; price \$2000. Would
be or cottage.
The corner facing the
city only \$15,000.
W. W. W.

ST. LOUIS
IN EXCHANGE—We
have residence property
all acreage, prefer main-
tained near electric
RD CO. 218 Mercantile
IN EXCHANGE—
city average, in the
valley of San Jose, for
residence in Southern Cal-
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IN EXCHANGE—WHA
exchange for 17-room
Franklin Peninsula or R
equity in L. A. or
MINING ST. Phoebe Hox
IN EXCHANGE—
make a specialty of
particularly California
near L. A. 300
city source
IN EXCHANGE—20,000
best 4-acre ranches
this country; 1500 inches
etc.; want city property
Block.

EXCHANGE - WHA-
 100000 property to exchange.
 Have several near
 good eastern. WHIP
 front. Bldg.

EXCHANGE - O-
 100000 modern house near
 100000 suburban on main
MELTON LAND CO.
 100000. Bldg.

EXCHANGE - S-
 100000 two-story house
 100000 bungalow or cottage
 100000 lots and cash. Ad
 100000 OFFICE.

EXCHANGE - FOR
 100000 within two miles
 100000. Want something
 100000 and assume. ARTHUR
 100000 Bldg.

EXCHANGE - LA
 100000. Seta. st. Boyls Ho
 100000 house 1000; want beam
 100000. COMBE REALTY CO

EXCHANGE - CA
 100000. City for country
 100000. Miss L. M'PHERSON

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place; has several clear
APPLE, 48 Los Angeles
EXCHANGE - 8-ROO
modern; price \$250; mortg
contact, close in, for
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EXCHANGE - 8-ROO
orange grove, LAWA
exchange for home
LTY CO. 114-115 Stima
EXCHANGE - 42.00
Newhall, close
orange grove, and
LTY CO. 134-115 Stima
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all, not diamond and
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and florist, in fine condi
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DICKS Simon Bldg.
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 1/2 ac. near Anaheim
 near MAXON RE
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 Hinson Bldg.
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 1/2 ac. MAXON REA
 Hinson Bldg.
 EXCHANGE—\$40,000, 2
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 EXCHANGE—1 MATCH
 1/2 ac. small, in farm or
 1/2 ac. A KING, room
 H. Cal.
 EXCHANGE—300 ACRES
 1/2 ac. land at Indio, worth
 1/2 ac. property. BEN WHITE
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 Manhattan House, 10
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 and tobacco store, \$200
 stockman. COMBOSTOCK.
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 Spring. Member L.
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 and well improved, near
 LANE CO., 106 Henne
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 for rooming-ho
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 PAY BROS.
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or trade yours. 1114, 1
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UNITED SECURITY CO.
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Miscellaneous.
RAILROAD TICKETS.
sold, exchanged. Low
OFFICE. 5A. 514 W.
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and good as new, save
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 mail, cost \$20, can be
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 new upright piano at
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 Phone 2142.
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 Broadway.

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Exchange rates for various currencies and commodities. Includes rates for gold, silver, and various foreign currencies like the British pound, French franc, and German mark.

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Business opportunities and commercial listings. Includes offers for partnerships, franchises, and other business ventures.

BUSINESS CHANCES

Business opportunities and commercial listings. Includes offers for partnerships, franchises, and other business ventures.

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FOR SALE

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FOR SALE

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Feather, Birds, Dogs, etc.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLEGE DOGS. BOTH

old and young. The best collie ever

bred in the Pacific Coast. All whelped

in the year. Three litters of pups

all sold by me. Best bunch show winner.

Vernon, whose excellent older offspring

guarantee the future development of

these puppies. Pedigree with each pup; grown

up. Address: 1240 E. 12th St., Los Angeles.

ALBANY, Avenue 10 and Marmon Way.

Phone East 101.

FOR SALE—14 BIRD AND WHITE WY-

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PHYSICIANS—

With Offices and Hours.

DR. AND MRS. CARTER ARE THE LEAD-

ing specialists of Los Angeles in treatment

of all female complaints and irregularities

in every case. Ladies who have been un-

successfully treated by other physicians are

specially invited to call or write. Private

home with trained nurses for ladies who wish

to remain under the doctor's personal at-

tention. Consultation free and strictly con-

fidential. Hours 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and 7

to 10 p.m. 1215 N. Broadway, Room 405.

SPECIALIST FOR WOMEN A RELIABLE

specialist in treatment of all diseases pec-

uliar to women. Gynecology, obstetrics, men-

strual, blood, catarrhs, skin, blood dis-

eases and constipation. 1 year in Los An-

geles. 2 years experience. Consultation con-

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to 7 p.m. by appointment. Home phone 485.

DANIELSON, M.D., 311 W. 8th St.

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Schools

Marlborough School for Girls

Second term opens February 22.

Outside study, gymnasium, tennis, basket-

ball, and other sports. Pupils under fourteen not admitted.

References from school last attended absolutely

necessary if pupil is unknown to the principal.

Certificates issued to college.

MRS. GEORGE A. CARROLL, Principal.

MARLBOROUGH PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Girls under 14 years old. New building with

requisite equipment, containing classroom,

gymnasium and dining-room. Large and re-

spected playground, tennis, croquet, basket-

ball and other sports. Pupils under fourteen

not admitted. Instruction given in all En-

glish branches, preparatory to college en-

trance. French, Spanish, Italian, Latin.

MRS. IDA B. LINDLEY, Principal.

The Summer Session

OF THE

University of Southern

California

will be held in the College of Liberal Arts

Building, June 15 to August 1. Courses of

study: (a) College of Arts; (b) College of

Education; (c) College of Business; (d)

College of Engineering; (e) College of

Law; (f) College of Medicine; (g) College

of Pharmacy; (h) College of Science; (i)

College of Theology; (j) College of

Education; (k) College of Business; (l)

College of Engineering; (m) College of

Law; (n) College of Medicine; (o) College

of Pharmacy; (p) College of Science; (q)

College of Theology; (r) College of

Education; (s) College of Business; (t)

College of Engineering; (u) College of

Law; (v) College of Medicine; (w) College

of Pharmacy; (x) College of Science; (y)

College of Theology; (z) College of

Education; (aa) College of Business; (ab)

College of Engineering; (ac) College of

Law; (ad) College of Medicine; (ae) College

of Pharmacy; (af) College of Science; (ag)

College of Theology; (ah) College of

Education; (ai) College of Business; (aj)

College of Engineering; (ak) College of

Law; (al) College of Medicine; (am) College

of Pharmacy; (an) College of Science; (ao)

College of Theology; (ap) College of

Education; (aq) College of Business; (ar)

College of Engineering; (as) College of

Law; (at) College of Medicine; (au) College

of Pharmacy; (av) College of Science; (aw)

College of Theology; (ax) College of

Education; (ay) College of Business; (az)

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Education; (bo) College of Business; (bp)

College of Engineering; (bq) College of

Law; (br) College of Medicine; (bs) College

of Pharmacy; (bt) College of Science; (bu)

College of Theology; (bv) College of

Education; (bw) College of Business; (bx)

...who formerly smoked 10's Cigars now smoke
LEWIS' SINGLE BINDER
STRAIGHT 5¢ CIGAR.

THE CITY IN BRIEF

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

Catholic Commencement.

The forty-first annual commencement exercises of St. Vincent's College will be held Friday evening, June 16, at which Bishop Connelley will preside.

Arrest.

Most interesting will be the nineteenth annual "Summer Art Reception and Exhibition" at the school of Art and Design, Sixth and Alvarado streets, this year. The exhibition will be next Tuesday between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and between 4 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

Where is George Clark?

The police are endeavoring to locate George L. Clark, who disappeared from his home in Pittsburgh three years ago, and has not been heard of since by his family. His father, E. A. Clark of Cedar Rapids, is anxious to locate the young man and fearing that he had been seen here, wrote the police, asking their aid.

Struck by Runaway Team.

Miss Mabel Harvey of No. 1418 Burlington avenue was run down by a runaway team at the corner of Third and Hill streets yesterday afternoon as she was attempting to board a street car. The young woman escaped with only bruises, and a small laceration on the head. She was taken to the Receiving Hospital and later to her home.

Highlanders Open Hall.

The Highland View Improvement Association opened its new hall, No. 335 Dayton avenue, last night. There was a formal program and a large company of members and friends. The exercises were J. W. McElroy, J. A. Tremaine and J. V. McNeil were elected trustees. The meeting of the society was changed from Tuesday to the first and third Monday of each month.

Park System for County.

The June meeting of the Southern California Horticultural Society will be held in the Chamber of Commerce this evening at 8 p.m. Dr. Lamb will make a short address on "A Metropolitan Park System for Los Angeles." Members will have on hand flowers and plants, rare or of unusual merit, wild flowers and other things, and give short explanatory talks on same. There is no charge for admission, and everybody is welcome.

Co. A's Anniversary.

Saturday evening the twenty-fifth anniversary of Co. A, Seventh Regiment, N.G.C., will be celebrated at the Seventh Regiment Armory. This is the oldest militia company in Southern California. A cordial invitation is extended to all who ever belonged to the organization. It is said that no pains have been spared to make the programme one of the most elaborate of any military function ever held in this city.

Blind Men's Party.

The Blind Men's Social Club, organized by Tom Collins, the City Hall guide, will hold its first meeting Thursday evening at the home of Will L. Ramsey, No. 123 East First street. The club has a membership of fourteen and the members and their wives will celebrate Mr. Ramsey's forty-seventh birthday anniversary. It is the purpose of the blind men to hold a party on the birthday of each club member.

Union of Associations.

At the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association rooms a unique consolidation is to be effected today. At 1 o'clock the secretaries of seven similar bodies, in various cities of Southern California, are to meet with the local secretary, F. J. Zehndorfer, for preliminary arrangements looking toward a working agreement. Trade interests and the promotion of legitimate publicity, as well as mercantile protection against impostors and frauds, are basic purposes of the meeting.

File in Patrolman's Back.

Patrolman J. A. Majonier was stabbed in the back last night by Charles Williams, who had been arrested on the charge of drunkenness. The men were standing at First and Alameda streets awaiting the patrol wagon. Williams attempted to break away from the officer and pulled a small file from his pocket, using it as a dagger when Majonier gave chase. The weapon inflicted a slight wound, which was dressed in the Receiving Hospital. Williams was booked on a charge of suspicion.

Orators Graduate.

The second of the graduating orators of the College of Oratory of the University of Southern California was given by Miss Dora Drake Shaw before a representative gathering of college students and friends in the college chapel last night. The assembly room was gayly decorated in the college colors. Vases of yellow cornucopia and masses of pepper bougainvillee and corolla were used. Musical numbers for the evening were given by Miss Nellie Wood, who sang "Roses of My Life," and "A Dream."

"Dumb No Rubbish," Says Vernon.

Citizens of Vernon have passed an ordinance declaring illegal the dumping of garbage anywhere within the limits of the town. The recent destruction of the incinerator has aroused the Vernonites to the need for protection against the garbage nuisance, and as the original city dumps are located in the town the question of dumping the trash has become serious. Notice was served yesterday on several firms of the action taken by the Vernon Board of Trustees, and interesting developments are expected.

Equal Suffrage League.

The Woman's Equal Suffrage League held a meeting Monday in the Woman's Club House, with Mrs. Mary A. Garbutt read an article giving account of the canvass of Oregon on the subject of equal suffrage. James T. Moriarty of Whittier addressed the club on "National Legislation," handling the subject point by point. This is the last meeting of the equal suffragists until the first Monday in September. Announcement was made at the club meeting that the book of Mrs. Caroline M. Severance's life, edited by a club woman of the city, is out. It is called "The Mother of Clubs," and contains an appreciation of the subject of the book matter.

JOIN MEAT PACKERS' CASES.

Trial of Magnates Accused of Accepting Transit Rebates Are Now Consolidated.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—By an agreement of counsel on both sides, the cases against the packing companies of Swift, Cudahy, Armour and Nelson Morris, charged with accepting rebates, were consolidated in the United States District Court here today, and Judge McPherson agreed to the attorneys presenting the cases to the jury on a statement of facts. No witnesses will be examined. The attorneys had practically agreed upon their statement today, but as it had not been signed the court adjourned "till Monday morning." At that time the statement will be read in court, and the cases given to the jury after brief argument. When the present case has been disposed of, the Burlington Railway will be tried on charges of granting concessions to these defendants.

BREVITIES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southern California Horticultural Society will be held in the assembly-room, Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, at 8 p.m., Wednesday, June 6. Members having flowers or plants either rare or of unusual interest will bring them for the benefit of visitors, and make short explanatory talks there, as we wish to make these meetings of unquestioned value. Both members and visitors are invited to submit plants of flowers, wild or cultivated, for identification, methods of care, culture, or whatever of practical knowledge is desired. The meetings are open to the public and one should feel free to get some practical benefit from attendance. Dr. W. A. Lamb will speak on "A Metropolitan Park System for Los Angeles and Vicinity." Walter Raymond, president; Ernest Brautson, secretary.

Piasta Souvenir Book. Thirty full page illustrations of the magnificent night electrical lights and the handsome of the floral parade features are published in this fine Piasta Souvenir Book, printed on the best paper. Ready for delivery at The Times Job Office, 110 North Broadway. On sale at all bookstores and news stands. Price 25 cents.

The last few days of our great sale of watches, diamonds and jewelry. We want to clear out our entire stock, so make the following offer: \$25 cuckoo clocks, \$11; \$25 solid gold cufflinks, \$4; \$25 ladies' and gents' watch chains, \$2; \$25 silverware lower than ever. These goods are actually below cost. John Von Breiten, 250 South Broadway. Why pay \$2.00 to \$5.00 for eye glasses and spectacles when we sell the best A-1 crystal reading lens in a 10-year gold filled frame for \$1.50, fitted to your eyes without charge, and by graduate State registered optometrist. Satisfaction guaranteed. Clark's, 351 South Spring.

As business of importance will be brought before the Hamilton Whist Club at their regular weekly meeting Thursday morning at the clubhouse, it is urged that all members be present.

Half-price today on pictures and paintings; also on picture framing. Our stock must go, as we are retiring from business. The McClellan-Kanet Co., 111 Winston street, below Main, between Fourth and Fifth.

Oakland obit. Los Angeles Times, \$75 Broadway, Telephone Oakland 7467, Arthur L. Fish representative. Advertisements and subscriptions received. Copies of The Times on file.

Don't fail to see Newmarket ad, part I, page 7. Important news for you. Furs, D. Bonoff, furrier, 312 S. W. way.

VITAL RECORD (BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES).

Deaths.

WOLFKEILL. At his residence, No. 321 West Ninth street, June 14, Milton Wolfkeill, husband of Mrs. M. Wolfkeill, formerly of Trinity M. E. Church, South. Born in Germany, June 1, 1864. Funeral services at 2 p.m. Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

HOEPLER. At No. 218 East Twenty-ninth street, June 14, Christiana Hoepler, 19 years. Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

WEST. Tuesday, June 12, 1933, Charles West, aged 23 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 14, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

CULP. In this city, June 14, John Armstrong Culp, 32 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

CHORPENING. June 14, Elizabeth Chorpening, 72 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

KOTZ. June 14, Bertha Kotz, aged 5 years. Funeral at 2 o'clock today from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

HIGGINS. The funeral services of the late Higgins will be held at 2 p.m. on Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

RIKKE. June 14, 1933, Elizabeth Rikke, aged 72 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

WEST. At No. 208 East Fifty-fifth street, June 14, Mrs. M. M. West, aged 19 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

ERVIN. In this city, June 14, Arthur C. Ervin, aged 4 years and 4 months. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

GEORGE. At No. 101 East Twenty-ninth street, June 14, George, aged 2 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

SAUNDERS. Died at 43 East Thirty-second street, June 14, Mrs. J. F. Saunders, 64 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

WRIGHT-FIELD. Harold L. Wright, aged 24 years. Funeral services, Thursday, June 15, at 2 p.m. from the chapel of the Southern California Mortuary, 1215 Broadway. Burial in the cemetery of the same name.

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DON'T STRAIN YOUR EYES

Continually straining the eyes is very disastrous to the sight. Get glasses when your eyes are weak. Don't delay. Our optician will carefully and properly test your eyes—free—and if you need them, fit you with proper glasses at smallest possible cost.

Our Specialty—Gold-filled frames with best lenses—\$3.00.

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Pure; Old; Healthful
Peerless Brand Wines

The best of famous California vintages
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SIEGEL'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S WEAR

Meyer Siegel & Co.
251-255 SOUTH BROADWAY
"The Women's Wear Specialty House"

A sale of the most exquisite women's blouses of the season, in the absence of fabrics and of most enchanting styles. Beautifully ornate with lace and embroidery motifs and bear decided lingerie effects. Exclusive as well as being in white and with distinct individuality. Don't miss this waist sale. These are actual \$7.50 to \$9.00 values. Your choice.

\$5.00

Undershirts

To our big June sale we've added a big lot of women's white petticoats, which lot have just been received from our factory. "Crisp" new skirts made in the usual "Crisp" way of best quality, cambray, lawn and maine; trimmed in the latest of fashions with fine lace, embroidery, tucks, etc. Prices are considerably less than what they should sell for.

\$1.50 and \$1.25 undershirts \$1.00.
\$4.00 and \$3.50 undershirts \$2.25.
\$7.00 and \$6.00 undershirts \$4.75.
\$2.25 and \$2.00 undershirts \$1.50.
\$5.25 and \$4.75 undershirts \$3.50.
\$10.00 and \$9.00 undershirts \$6.00.

These are a mere hint of the prices. There are a good many in between—also higher ones—equally reduced. Don't fail to inspect these offerings.

Exquisite Matched Sets

For wedding Trousseau—In a most bewildering variety of original designs and exclusive styles that are only shown at "the specialty house."

SIEGEL'S WOMEN'S CHILDREN'S WEAR

Doubly pleasing are the drinks at the Big White Onyx Fountain, where dairy service is added to deliciousness.

BOSWELL & NOYES.
Third and Broadway.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

Funeral of Mrs. Charles A. Walker at the home, 419 South Ave. Old Westminster at 2:30.

Los Angeles Transfer Co., 751-13 South Main.

Will check baggage and remove residence to any point. Tel. M. 49 or 36. Home 361.

Breese Bros' Co., Undertakers.

Removed to 802 S. Figueroa St. Left attending to all funerals. Telephone, Main 351. Home 1287.

Orr & Hines Co., Funeral Directors.

Have moved to their new building. N.E. corner 10th and Flower. Both phone 81. Lady Assistant.

Robt. L. Garrett & Co., Undertakers.

30 N. Main St. Phone 78. Lady assistant.

Peck & Chase Co., Undertakers.

22 S. Hill. Both phone 81. Lady attendant.

Pierce Bros. & Co., Undertakers.

25 S. Flower. Tel. M. 187. Lady attendant.

Connell, Undertaker, Crawford.

Undertaking Co., 161 South Grand avenue. Phone 82. S. Hill. Lady attendant.

Choice Cut Flowers.

A large variety of floral designs can be secured from J. W. Wolfkall, No. 212 West Second street.

YOUR BAGGAGE

Why not buy the best—when it costs but little if any more than the ordinary kind?

For instance—here's a genuine cowhide suit case for "Fire-Fifty" that looks as well and wears as well as most Eight-Dollar Cases. But come in and see for yourself. We can SHOW YOU much better than we can tell you about it.

Whitney-Burroughs Trunk Co.
410 South Spring St.

For the Man Who Handles an Auto

—or just ride in one: The real swaggarer's outfit is wearing made-to-measure auto clothing. The most fashionable autists are having their clothes made to order by us. We spent 2 months in the East this spring getting information on auto style and making the best auto garment factory in the country.

Our cutters know every detail of every auto fashion. May we not have your auto garment order?

Brauer & Krohn
Tailors to Men Who Know.
THREE STORES.
125-130 S. Spring St. and Spring, and 114-1-3 South Main Street.
Phone Main 5116. Home 299.

ADVANCE BUGGY CO.

Factory—3000 Central Ave. Repository and warehouse, 200-208 S. Los Angeles St. Home 2476. South 310.

HAY

of quality that will suit you, by the bale, ton or carload. Order now while the stock is large.

Coal and Kindling of the best grades.

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June Weddings Invitations Announcements and Cards

Engraved correctly. Ask for our booklet.

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108 S. Broadway. Los Angeles Ca

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\$5.00 MONTHLY

Bartlett Music Co.
Corner City Hall

Flora Souvenir Book.

Thirty full-page illustrations of the magnificent night electrical lights and the handsome of the floral parade features are published in this fine Piasta Souvenir Book, printed on the best paper. Ready for delivery at The Times Job Office, 110 North Broadway. On sale at all bookstores and news stands. Price 25 cents.

"SOMETHING NEW EVERY DAY."

Jacoby Bros.
331-333-235 South Broadway.
BOTH PHONES 132.

50c on the Dollar

SAN FRANCISCO SHIPMENTS

Immense quantities, that were purchased by our New York Office at ridiculously low figures, now on 50c on the dollar; some marked even less.

This sale never has been duplicated. Lower prices than were ever on such high quality merchandise prevail. EVERYBODY COMES TO JACOBY'S BIG SALES.

Sale of Housekeepers' Goods

Things Necessary to Every Household—Exceptional Values Specially Priced

Pillow Cases 10c
VALUES TO 16-2c
500 dozen extra heavy pillow cases; 42 by 36 and 45 by 36. Values to 16-2c; sale price 10c each.

12c Towels 90c a Doz.
1 case of 18 by 36 huck towels; extra good value at 12-1c; sale price 90c a dozen.

16c Towels \$1.35 a Doz.
18 by 34, heavy linen union towels. Regular 16-2c; sale price \$1.35 a dozen.

Sheets 59c
VALUES TO 85c
51 by 90 sheets; free from seams; in two grades; extra heavy weight. Values to 85c; sale price 59c.

12c Towels \$1.00 a Doz.
Big bath towel specially bleached double thread towels. Regular 12-1c values for \$1.00 a dozen.

\$1.75 Spreads \$1.29
1 case of Martell designs in spreads; \$1.75 values; sale price \$1.29.

\$8.00 Lace Curtains \$3.39
500 pairs of fine white Irish Point lace curtains; 3-1-2 yards long; 54 inches wide; mounted on very best quality of Brussels net in most elaborate patterns. \$8.00 value; sale price \$3.39.

Bed Pillows 61c Each
WORTH \$2.50 A PAIR
200 pairs of Emerson's best quality bed pillows; size 30 by 36; weight 3 pounds; in blue and white striped ticking; thoroughly cured; free from dirt. Worth \$2.50 a pair, for 61c each.

50c Sheets 35c
72 by 90 sheets, made of good weight muslin; neatly seamed down center. Worth 50c; sale price 35c each.

65c Sheets 49c
\$1 by 90, neatly seamed sheets; extra fine value at 65c; sale price 49c.

Absorbent Crash \$1.20 a Bolt
Cotton absorbent crash; red border; good weight; 25-yard bolts; sale price \$1.20 per bolt.

Linen Crash 11c
VALUES TO 15c
Pure linen crash; bleached; 18 inches wide. Values to 15c a yard; sale price 11c a yard.

Linen Crash 9c
VALUES TO 12c
Pure linen crash; unbleached. Values to 12-1c; sale price 9c a yard.

Ville Paris

A. FUSENOT COMPANY, 317-325 S. Broadway
Extending to 314-322 S. Hill Street.

Special Sale of Robes

Including HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES in white, fine BATISTE and LACE in various colors, and a beautiful assortment of white EMBROIDERED ROBES in ENGLISH style work. EMBROIDERED ROBES are holding sway in the realm of Fashion, and the fashionable wardrobe for summer is not complete without one.

HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES

Are most popular, on account of their coolness and excellent laundering qualities.

Note Today's Reduced Prices

REGULAR SALE PRICE
\$18.50 Hand Embroidered Linen Robes.....\$14.50
\$22.50 Hand Embroidered Linen Robes.....\$17.50
\$45.00 Hand Embroidered Linen Robes.....\$35.00
\$65.00 Hand Embroidered Linen Robes.....\$50.00
\$75.00 Hand Embroidered Linen Robes.....\$60.00
\$70 Combination of Batiste and Lace (In white or blue).....\$55.00
\$19 English Eyelet Embroidery Robe.....\$14.75
\$22.50 English Eyelet Embroidery Robe.....\$18.50

White Fans For the Sweet Girl Graduate

PRICES RANGE FROM 75c TO \$25.00 EACH

We don't mind telling you we are proud of this new line of fans, and we want you to see it, too. Our assortments, and better values than ever before, comprising gossamer, spangled and hand-painted fans, with ivory, pearl and decorated handles. For graduation gifts.

IT'S TODAY

Great Sale of Wash Silks

In the Bargain Basement
Values up to 75c at**39c**

FASTIDIO HAVANA CIGAR

Skillful Operators

Always at your service to apply scalp treatments or give hair or scalp any desired attention.

BENNETT TOILET PARLORS
N. E. Corner Fifth and Spring

REMOVAL NOTICE

BRESEE BROS. CO., who have removed to their new home, No. 855 South Figueroa street, Los Angeles, California, are now open for business. Lady Assistant. Both phone 81.

Retiring from Business

PRICES ON PICTURES

The McClellan-Kanet Co., 111-113 WINTON STREET, Below Main Street.

FREE EXAMINATION

AND CONSULTATION
SKILLED SPECIALISTS

Bois & Davidson
114 West 6th St., between
Call for Circular explaining
give Full-time away FREE

Editorial Section

PART II—LOCAL SHEET: 14

XVTH YEAR.

MB-Bl

DEY

SPRING A

\$1 Neckties

Novelties

About twenty-five stocks of washable neckties, all new within the hour, out today. Linen and with pretty laces worth less than 75c. Choice today 50c.

Savings in

50c Organies

Now 25c

Real French goods; and extra at that, in white ground, fish, multi-colored floral designs in pompadour effect, lavender, yellows and blues; also black grounds with white and lavender figures; all hundred styles to pick from. Today, yard, 25c.

Editorial Section.

LOCAL SHEET: 14 PAGES

XVTH YEAR.

N.B. Blackstone Co.

DRY GOODS
SPRING AND THIRD STS.\$1 Neckwear
Novelties for . . 50c

About twenty-five dozen pretty, seasonable stocks of washable materials—broken lines but all new within the past month—will be closed out today. Linen and lawn creations finished with pretty laces and embroideries. None worth less than 75c and from that to \$1.00. Choice today 50c.

Savings in Tub Goods

30c Organdies
Now 25c

French goods; and extra that, in white grounds multi-colored floral designs in pompadour effects; lavenders, yellows and also black grounds with lavender figures; a hundred styles to pick from. Today, 25c.

Scotch
Gingham 25c

Johnson's real imported Scotch, finest and best that's guaranteed fast colors. A variety of new styled checks, stripes and plain goods for summer dresses and frocks, 32-in., yard.

32-in Lawns
15c yd.

A whole case of new lawns will be on show today—daintiest little patterns we ever saw—dots, stripes and pretty little figures; black on white grounds—a fine, sheer cloth easily worth twenty cents, at yard, 15c.

20c Plaid
Voiles 15c

Two distinct lines here. One in plain colors of every wanted hue, light or dark, with shadow plaids; the others woven in plaids of various colors on white grounds. Both nice, fine, new summer novelties of exceptional merit. Choice 15c.

Rich, Pure and Sympa-
thetic is the Tone of the

SOHMER PIANO

None lies the distinct individuality and superiority of the Sohmer Piano. It is of volume, pure in its singing quality and sympathetic throughout its entire scale. Even and pleasing, never unbalanced, vibrating. Words cannot describe the tone the Sohmer tone gives the ear of the true listener. Prices \$425 to \$1200—grand and uprights.

KURTZMANN PIANO

Twenty-seven years the Kurtzmann Piano has been famed for its wearing qualities, sweet tone, responsive action, and the beauty of its case designs. All metal in the Kurtzmann is the best that can be procured. Attention is paid to the incorporation of new and reliable inventions, omitting nothing that will add to its value. Prices \$375 to \$500—uprights.

Geo. J. Birkel Company
345-347 South Spring Street
Steinway, Cecilian and Victor Dealers

Earthquake
Makes a City

Within twenty-four hours after the burning of San Francisco the city of commerce was throbbing with new life-blood. Hundreds of new factory sites sold. Thousands of permanent homes secured. Millions of dollars put in real estate. First of all to feel the great wave of prosperity was Oakland's greatest newspaper—

THE TRIBUNE

Only seven-day paper in Oakland. Exclusive Associated Press service. Carries more display and classified advertising than all other papers combined. Reaches all towns within 150 miles' radius.

Get the Tribune. Get Results

—ONLY—
OWNERS
GE WORK \$4.50

Our painless methods and superior work done at once and avoid the risk. All work guaranteed. No charge for examination. Free. Dental Parlors, 4524 S. Broadway

Bois & Davidson Furniture Co.

West 6th St., between Spring and Broadway
Call for Circular explaining our plan to give Furniture away FREE.

Los Angeles Daily Times

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1906.

California del Sur.

CITY AND COUNTRY.

On All News Stands 15 CENTS

Trains and Streets.

ROADS RAISE RATES
TO MOVE OIL CARS.

But Associated Has a Pipe Line
Through Los Angeles—Cinch Upon
Distribution in Industrial District.
Independents Close Wells.

COINCIDENT with the report of Commissioner Garfield of the Department of Commerce and Labor, against the discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company, and its associated companies in California, by the railroads, a new scheme was placed in operation by which, without any pretense of rebates or false rates, the Associated Oil Company practically has a cinch upon the distribution of oil in the Los Angeles industrial district.

For months the Associated Company has been preparing for this handicap, and the whole scheme has been kept so quiet that although the company has laid a main pipe line along Alameda street, in this city, and also branch pipe lines from the main pipe to its principal customers, including the gas works, electric power plants, railroad yards and to factories, few people in this city have realized what was being done and many of the public streets are being used as a right of way for a pipe line for oil, under the guise, it is asserted, of gas pipes.

As soon as this main pipe line and its branches began operations the three big railroads, with terminals in this city, raised the price of switching oil cars from sidings 400 per cent., or from \$2.50 per car to \$10 per car, for each switch.

INDEPENDENTS HIT.
It is the independent oil operators who suffer by this arrangement, for they are the ones who have to pay the increased rate, because they are without any private pipe line to aid their distribution of oil.

The Associated Oil Company, which is claimed to be the local end of the Standard, is not affected, as it has its pipe line, practically given it by the City Council nearly a year ago.

Officers of local independent oil companies are considerably worked up over what they call this "extortionate" charge, but acknowledge sadly that they are helpless. It means, they say, that so far as contracts for the delivery of local oil to consumers is concerned the Associated company practically has a monopoly.

Already the price of crude oil is so low, in spite of the extended use of it as fuel, that independent companies have to figure upon the closest margin of profit to keep their wells pumping. In fact, many of them have been shut down.

MARKED FOR SLAUGHTER.
With the Associated Oil Company and its branch companies refusing to pay more than from 15 to 16 cents a barrel for independent oil, this increase in the rate charged by the railroad companies for moving oil cars loaded with independent oil, estab-

lishes another obstacle in the way of the members of the Independent Oil Producers' Agency competing with the Standard Oil Company in marketing its product in Los Angeles.

Just what effect this added expense will have upon manufacturing conditions here has not yet developed, but naturally the officers of the independent companies assert that it will eventually help the Standard Oil Company to charge its own rates for fuel, and other grades of oil, when the field has been acquired for its own "with a fence around it."

"If some public-spirited citizen was to object to the use of these Associated pipe lines and insist upon their removal they would have to be dug up," asserted an officer of one of the big independent companies in this city yesterday.

"But why does not one of the inde-

GREAT SCHOOL CHORUS.

Two Thousand Children in Concert at
Immanuel Church—Series for Pupils
of the City.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock if one had chanced to be in the neighborhood of Immanuel Presbyterian Church he would have heard a burst of choral music from the throats of 2000 school children assembled in the auditorium of the church.

For six weeks these concerts by the school children have been held at intervals of ten days or two weeks under the leadership of Miss Kathryn E. Stone, head of the music department of the public schools. Yesterday's concert was the fifth in the series, the others having taken place at the Polytechnic High School and Los Angeles High School auditoriums, respectively, one in an East Side church and one in a Boyle Heights church.

The object is to promote the growth and culture of music in the schools. Frequently singers and musicians of note contribute their services to help the good work along. Yesterday the children sang seven patriotic and folk songs that they have been studying. Several three-part songs were also sung by different classes, and the Boys' Glee Club and school orchestras were brought forward.

Arch-bird Sessions contributed an organ solo, the Euterpean Quartette sang, Mrs. Bessie Harrison gave a vocal solo and Miss Beulah Wright of the faculty of the University of Southern California, recited "A Man Without a Country."

RED WITH RAGE O'ER
STREAK OF YELLOW.

South Pasadenans Say City Mar-
shal Reed Escapes Smallpox Quar-
antine Discomforts, Because He
Wears Star—Others Guarded.

SOUTH PASADENA is in a flutter because of alleged favoritism shown to City Marshal M. B. Reed by the Board of Health of that place in the matter of relaxing smallpox quarantine laws in his behalf while enforcing them strictly in the cases of other persons who hold no office.

Five citizens of the pretty suburb called on County Health Officer E. N. Mathis yesterday and wanted to know if the star of a City Marshal guaranteed the wearer thereof, or his children, from the danger of contagion, or in any way prevented them from spreading such contagion.

They told Dr. Mathis that Reed's home is permitted to continue unguarded, although three cases of smallpox developed there, while other places similarly affected are closely watched. Reed's children play in the

street and go to school, just like little ones from unaffected homes.

The committee hinted that Reed escapes the discomforts of quarantine because he is a city official and "stands in" with the administration.

It is this reported favoritism rather than the mild cases of smallpox that has caused all the smoke. The committee said they would have Reed's scalp, and likewise "go after" the Board of Health and Dr. R. W. Avery, the City Health Officer.

Members of the committee are J. R. Leahy, G. W. Higgins, E. L. Beasley, S. E. Blabbe and D. J. Hutchinson. When they reached the office of the County Health Officer they were flying the red flag of indignation.

SAY A HOBO BROUGHT IT.
The story they tell is that at present South Pasadena has about nine cases of smallpox, introduced by some hobo who stayed there over night.



Moonlight love-making last night in beautiful Chester Place—Miss Constance Crawley as Juliet and Albert Wilkes as Romeo.

"ROMEO AND JULIET"
UNDER MOON GLOW.

WITH the soft deeps of the still night sky for a proscenium, with the soundless greenward as a stage, and with a gorgeous summer moon hanging over all in the glow of warm maturity, "Romeo and Juliet," apotheosis of night and moonlight and romance, came again by scene to its pastoral climax last night in the heart of superb Chester Place.

The beautiful Doheny grounds were used for this natural auditorium, and on the abrupt amphitheater of rough lumber climbing precipitously before the chalk-marked stage sat almost 2000 persons, representing the best in the Los Angeles patronage of arts. The unornamented planks held burdens last night that they may never hold again: silks and satins and velvets were pressed into their hard grain, while soft white hands clutched side-rails for support.

The north side of the house, with its heavy ivy mantle growing up over the great portico, served as the background for the grassy stage. The balcony of centuries was erected in front of this. Above it hung a single arc lamp. Upon the grass a shaded row of incandescents served for footlights. The spot-lamp was the moon.

A white line indicated stage borders, just beyond it were placed several rows of chairs, occupied by the early comers. Back of the chairs—the piny amphitheater.

Behind a screen, at the rear of the stage a strident orchestra played music in the passages indicating melodic accompaniment.

It was probably the first moonlight pastoral ever given in Los Angeles, and the interest and curiosity were intense.

But although the affair was entirely out-of-doors, it was a very chic assemblage gathered to honor the Shakespearean memory. Evening gowns—under wraps, of course—lay richly upon the lumber piles, and occasional dots of fire above white checks in a dim black background marked the gentlemen, listening at their leisure while standing about the lawn.

In fact, in some respects it was a promenade performance, for cigars above the grass—never upon the stands—wandered up and down with gentle regularity all through the quiet evening.

Miss Crawley as Juliet is a tender embodiment of the poetry and mystery of this passionate Italian girl. It is in fact the mystery that is uppermost—the sense of longing, of wild desire, checked in a half-restraint that is inexpressible, and yet half the charm. She gives to the part her brilliant intelligence, too, and that is a great deal in Shakespeare. Romance and reality are not all in playing Juliet, for Juliet is a character of complications.

Alfred Wilkes gave valiant support to the star, as Romeo. Mr. Wilkes was well costumed, and is the possessor of a good figure. Doublet and hose ill-became a shrunken shank, and thinness

After due time a man who slept in a tent in the rear of Reed's home, and who worked for Reed, was seized with the disease. Then the wife of Reed was taken down and later his daughter.

Dr. Avery was called in, correctly diagnosed the cases, tacked an ugly yellow sign on the house, and went away. He told the people not to go out or mingle with outsiders.

No guard was placed at the house as the state laws require, but as the Reeds did not stray far from their own door nothing much was thought of the matter.

Next door to the Reed home is a house occupied by a Mr. Leremont, a brother-in-law of Reed. A case of smallpox developed at this place. Dr. Avery visited this place and tacked up another glaring yellow sign. He told the Leremonts also not to wander from their own hearthstone, but put no guard at the door.

The committee reported that Reed had the stricken ones moved from his home into the adjoining house of Leremont, a bigger yellow sign being tacked on the door.

Then, so the pugnacious committee relate, Reed began to assert his "pull" with the city officials and within twenty-four hours he had his house fumigated and his children and himself vaccinated, whereupon he declared himself to be free from all contagion. He resumed his work as City Marshal without delay.

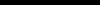
REED CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.
Reed's children, who escaped the disease but who were exposed to contagion when their sister was stricken with it, were given a clean bill of health and took up their attendance at school. This caused a prolonged howl to go up from parents of the children who attended the same school.

In the Leremont house there are now two cases of the disease. With the ex-

(Continued on Second Page.)

(Continued on Ninth Page.)





Low prices. Good service. **THOS. CROW, Manager.**
 Home 2008, Main 4032.

INNES SHOE CO
258 South Broadway
231 West Third

any recommends. Good work keeps us busy. Low prices recommend us to all. Prompt service. THOS. CROW, Manager.
Home 706. Main 4031.

ARDOR DAMP IN POLITICS.

"Hottest Campaign" Fails to
Get Its Fires Up.

Only Nine Candidates Out for
Six Judgeships.

Prosperity and Disaster to
Blame for It All?

Some one has doused a bucket of water on what had been heralded as the sizzling-hot political campaign Los Angeles county ever has known. It has squelched the fervor that glowed a few weeks ago like a burning garbage incinerator, promising the most lurid illumination ever seen in the political skies. Some tall hustling with a belated will to necessary to blow the smoldering heap into anything like a blaze before the gathering of the county convention, in a little more than two months.

The condition is attributed variously to the San Francisco earthquake, to too much prosperity at home, and to several other things. Whatever the cause, the result is a lack of enthusiasm. It's enough to make a pained leader weep.

The situation is so bad that the city campaign, too, is affected. Chairman McGarvin of the Republican City Central Committee has been obliged to send out circulars to members of that committee, asking if they will be able to attend to work that will be required of them. Heretofore they have had to hold members with heavy chains to keep them from running the whole works.

THIS IS AWFUL!

But the worst is yet to come. There is hardly more than one candidate for many of the nominations. The rough-and-tumble scramble for the shidevalty is the exception. It is about the only fight in which there is what might be called a plethora of candidates. Everybody wants to be sheriff, and some of the aspirants kicked up a lot of dust in the Fiesta parade.

There is the remarkable spectacle of six offices in particular with only nine candidates. The Republicans will nominate six Superior Court Judges to succeed Judges Monroe, Hardwell, Gibbs, Johnson, York and Trask, whose terms expire. Judge Trask, who is a Democrat, will not make the race again. It is reported, so that, if all the incumbents desire to succeed themselves, there will be but five of them to combat with outsiders who wish to step in. There are four of these outsiders so far mentioned, including former Dist. Atty. James C. Rives, Assemblyman Fred W. Houser, Attorney C. C. Bowen of this city, and George Hutton of Santa Monica.

It was this fight which the politicians counted upon to be the hottest of the convention, with the exception of the sheriff's contest. The indications now are that it will be one of the tamest. Similar lethargy exists as to many of the other principal nominations that are to be made, of which there are forty, including the seats in the Legislature.

LAWYERS CAN'T AFFORD IT.

The prosperity of Los Angeles lawyers is given by a prominent local attorney as the reason for the lack of judicial candidates. Lawyers who are making from \$800 to \$10,000 a year in practice see no charm in an office of Judge that, under the new schedule, pays \$800. At the end of six years the Judge may find himself out of office, with his private practice gone; whereas, sticking to his growing practice, he would be a small fortune ahead.

Even the riches of the two offices of township justices have failed to develop any great yearning. Justices Young and Pierce, the incumbents, may remain in clover for all that is known now, although Maj. J. A. Donald, Deputy District Attorney, has announced that he would like one of the positions.

Among attorneys and others who know, these justice-shop benches are more desirable from a cash standpoint than a Superior Judgeship, for it is said to be a poor year when a township justice does not gather in from \$600 to \$800 in fees, a bait that under most conditions would tempt a Beach and ambitious barristers with political aspirations to make a try at it. But with these, as with other jobs, no one seems to care enough about them to make his desires known.

With the quieting of the excitement due to the San Francisco disaster, and with the close of the special session of the Legislature, bringing back the legislators with new ideas on State politics, it is expected that there may be renewed interest in the campaign, and that things will warm up before the close of the present month.

The Republican County Central Committee will meet one week from next Saturday to make the apportionment for, to issue the call and to name the place for the county convention, which probably will assemble on Monday, August 26, at least five days after the primary elections.

It seems to be the general opinion of members of the committee that the convention will be held, as usual, in Los Angeles. The committee would like to have it. It still is hoped that the new auditorium in this city will be ready for the convention, or at least in such shape that the sessions may be held there.

CLOSING EXHIBIT AT THROOP.

Articles of Handicraft Turned Out by
Pupils During the Year Now to
Be Seen.

On Friday, from 9 in the morning to 5 in the evening, will be devoted to the annual exhibit of articles of handicraft turned out during the year by the pupils of Throop Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena. The buildings of the institute at Raymond avenue and Chestnut street will be filled with the products of the wood shop, the forging shop, the machine shop, the electrical and physical laboratories, the mechanical-drawing room, the art department, the sewing and cooking rooms, etc., all exemplifying manual-training methods of education, as taught with such skill at Throop. There will be an opportunity, also, of seeing how the young people do basket making, blanket weaving, book binding and book illustrating, as well as to examine samples of student work in the usual branches of grammar, high-school and collegiate studies. Among the most notable finished products of the shops there will be eleven gasoline engines and two launches, built by the boys.

The attendance at Throop has been unprecedentedly large during the year, and the indications (especially the demand for catalogues) are reported to be promising for a yet larger number of students in 1936-1937.

Furniture for Sale.
Second-hand furniture and household effects, in good condition, are being sold. Offers through "The Times" "Class" columns will find buyers at good prices.

Free
Tickets

At
103
West Sixth

GO OUT TODAY

TO

Glendale Valley View Tract

(Corner Fourth Street and Central Ave., Glendale)

We are now making reservations for lots in this beautiful subdivision. Early buyers will reap a golden harvest

**Positively the finest suburban property on the market today. Every
city convenience combined with country comforts**

Our prices are money-makers. LOTS ARE LARGE. LOCATION SIGHTLY. Car Service first-class. Only 15 minutes to Third Street Tunnel. LOW FARES. Finest mountain water, electric lights, all streets are to be graded and oiled and cement walks and curbs put in front of all lots east of Pacific Avenue. All lots covered with bearing vines. Only 700 feet from electric cars. Free tickets and full information from

Sales
to Date
Amount
to
\$65,000

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LIMITED
Owners' Agents

103 West Sixth Street

"Where the Cars Start."

Tract Agent—J. F. Simmons

Special
Inducements
to
Homebuilders

For 50 Years

And over, Schlitz beer has been famous because of its purity. When it was brewed in a hut it was brewed by a master, aiming at new ideals. Now our output exceeds a million barrels annually. Our agencies dot the whole earth. Yet we still double the necessary cost of our brewing, to make certain that the product is pure.

Common beer, usually, costs you just as much as

Schlitz.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

Common beer is sometimes substituted for Schlitz.

To avoid being imposed upon, see that the cork or crown is branded

Schlitz.

Schlitz

The Beer

That Made Milwaukee Famous.

Phone M. 670
Sherwood & Sherwood
216 No. Main St., Los Angeles

Did It Ever Occur to You

that you can buy a fine large sand lot at one of the most beautiful beach resorts in Southern California at the exceptionally low price of \$300, on easy terms, viz.: One-third cash, balance in one and two years at 5 per cent.

That the surf and still-water bathing, boating and fishing are unequalled by any other resort on the Coast.

That already forty cottages have been erected by individual owners; and that

Sunset Beach

is the place. Only 30 minutes' ride from Los Angeles on the direct Huntington Beach Line of the Pacific Electric Railway. Call at our office for price-list and map and arrange to go down to Sunset Beach without delay.

Hall-Armitage Company

GENERAL SALES AGENTS

434-5 Douglas Building. Phone 596.

Enormous Dividends to Shareholders

Limited Allotment of Stock now Offered.
12 Per Cent. Guaranteed.

Should pay over 30 per cent. when stores are all established.

Pacific Syndicate Stores Co.

Incorporated,
5-10 and 15 CENT STORES.

30 STORES NOW BEING ESTABLISHED ON PACIFIC COAST

Head Office: OAKLAND, CAL. H. B. WOOD, Manager

Union Savings Bank Building. New York Office.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

COL. J. B. FULLER, President, HON. THURMAN BRYER, Sec. and

Ex-Bank Commissioner, Treasurer of the State of California

CAPT. E. E. CAINE, Director, T. K. STAYLER, Director

Capitalist and Ship Owner, General Agent Northern

Seattle, Washington, Railroad.

WILLIAM CROCKER, Director, San Francisco.

Managers wanted who can influence capital. Share of profits salary to right party.

Pacific Syndicate Stores Co.

Union Savings Bank Bldg. Oakland, Cal.

TYPEWRITER USERS!

Have you seen the NEW REMINGTON MODELS? Have you tried the new REMINGTON ESCAPEMENT?

If not, then you have yet to know the latest and greatest improvement of the writing machine. The NEW REMINGTON MODELS make easier work and do better work and MORE WORK than any typewriter has ever done before.

Remington Typewriter Company

113 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Our San Francisco permanent address is 1015 Golden Gate

Full stock machines, supplies, etc., on hand.



MRS. STORRS FREED BY SCOTCH VERDICT.

Justice Not Satisfied as to Her Innocence, but No Case is Made. Tells Her First Whole Story and Has Fortune Told.

PRETTY little Mrs. Alberta Storrs rode out to Monrovia in charge of the sheriff yesterday, a very handsome prisoner accused of murdering her husband.

She rode back from Monrovia, not accused of anything, dimpled and smiling.

She didn't ride back with the sheriff. She rode back with a motherly old lady who read the future from Mrs. Storrs' fat and dimpled little palm and told her she would be married again to somebody very charming, represented by a little crease down the side of the little fat palm.

When he dismissed the murder charge against her, Justice Northrup was painfully frank; he rendered a Scotch verdict. He said he wasn't satisfied of her innocence, but he knew she couldn't be convicted.

Doubtless he realized the absurdity of asking any jury to convict a beautiful little girl with dimples who has a habit of breaking into gusty, pitiful sobs at the mention of her husband's name, and whose shoulders shake and whose hat feathers tremble as she sobs. No, there are limits of what may be expected of a jury.

So Mrs. Storrs went free yesterday. But the strange death of her husband, Roland Storrs, is as mysterious as before.

PICTURESQUE ENDING.

The end of the preliminary examination yesterday was exceedingly picturesque. Both Mrs. Storrs and her sister, the celebrated Mrs. Cutter, went to the witness stand.

The testimony of the little sorrowful defendant was given with vivid dramatic effect. She was the last witness called, and told how her husband killed himself in her bed before her eyes while he was intoxicated.

It is the first time she has told the whole story and her recital of it was a work of art.

The whole session yesterday was devoted to the defense.

It began rather tamely. Mr. James trying to show that the deceased had frequently threatened suicide; also that, far from wishing to murder each other, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs were a very loving couple.

H. J. Wharton, one of the secretaries of the Jonathan Club, testified that Storrs threatened to kill himself because Miss Dabney (now Mrs. Storrs) broke an engagement to come to Venice with him. They were a "devotedly loving couple," he said, "always kissing and cuddling."

Rev. Charles E. Benham, a most impressive Episcopal clergyman from Sierra Madre, told what he saw at the house of death when Storrs was killed. Mrs. Storrs asked him, "Do you think my husband will be eternally damned?" And he answered solemnly, "Leave that to the God of Love." She did so.

SISTER CUTTER TALKS BLUFF.

People suddenly sat up with a jerk when Mrs. Cutter, the celebrated sister, was called to the stand. She had a long peacock feather in her hat, and seemed very nervous, pulling at her long elbow gloves as she took her seat in the straight-backed witness chair and turned to confront the disapproving faces of assembled Monrovia.

"Devoted," she repeated after the lawyer, raising her brows. "Oh, yes, most devoted always—always devoted—especially Roland to Alberta. I don't think I ever saw a more devoted couple—more true in every way."

She was speaking in a well-bred, evenly-modulated society voice.

"What?" she said. "Yes, oh, yes. He was always making threats—threatening this, that or the other thing. We always considered him a bluffer—a bluffer in every way."

Mrs. Cutter was becoming more composed and smoothed down her elbow gloves gracefully with a half smile. When they asked for an instance of his bluffering to Alberta, I don't think I ever saw a more devoted couple—more true in every way."

"Well, this happened about a month before they were married. I had a Colt's revolver on the mantel. Roland knew about it."

"He and Alberta had a quarrel—love quarrel. He got very much excited, and Alberta told him he could go. He grabbed the revolver, but I took it from him and hid it."

"Well, then he handed by a souvenir or something and told her to keep it as he was going to his death. He said they would find his body down by the schoolhouse as he would fall off his horse there and be killed. He said people would think it was an accident, but she would understand."

Mrs. Cutter broke off—smiling at the recollection of the scene.

"Well, you didn't find his body, did you?" asked Mr. James.

"What?" she said, brightly, and added: "Oh, no. My impression is that he stayed there all night at my house. He laughed about it himself afterward."

She went on to expatiate on the affection that existed between her sister and Storrs, when Mr. Fleming asked one first stinging question on cross-examination.

TOOK JAMES ALONG.

"If they were so loving," he said, sharply, "why did you take your attorney out to your sister when you first heard of Storrs' death?"

Mrs. Cutter simply stuttered and blushed for words.

"Didn't you employ an attorney to go out that night before you heard murder charges even intimated?" Fleming repeated.

Again she stammered out helpless words.

"Didn't you go out with Frank James to the scene?"

"I did," she said, tartly; "but not as my attorney."

"If they were so loving, I don't see why you thought she needed an attorney?" persisted Fleming.

"Well, I couldn't go alone how could I go alone in my automobile?" said Mrs. Cutter, confusedly.

Mr. James, excitedly: Why was it that I went with you?"

"Well," stammered Mrs. Cutter, "I telephoned to you; it was at your suggestion."

The court about here intimated that he didn't care a whoop why.

Mrs. Mary Virginia Porteous, the aunt of the defendant, took the stand in a belittling mood and testified that deceased was of a tremendously excitable disposition, and was always threatening to kill himself.

MRS. STORRS—FIRST STORY.

After she left the stand an excited whispering went on, and out of it rose little Mrs. Storrs, a very forlorn figure in black, accused of murdering her husband. Something about her looked almost like a little girl.

She has a very agreeable voice, full of southern modulations and a most disturbing manner of suddenly bursting into paroxysms of weeping.

When she told her story—23—and her residence, Mr. James asked her to begin at dinner the night of the shooting and tell everything that happened.

"After dinner or before," she said, with appealing eyes.

"After," he said.

"After," our guests had gone, one of them wanted my husband to go downtown," she said, speaking very low and softly. "I went into the bedroom, undressed myself very leisurely, and went to bed. I went to sleep. The next thing I knew my husband was shaking me."

Although Mrs. Storrs wept, when she spoke of him later, she made a harsh voice to represent him as she went on to repeat his words as he shook her.

"Wake up," he said; "wake up, you sleepy head. You are always asleep. I work myself to death and you go to sleep. Wake up and talk to me."

Mrs. Storrs paused a moment; then went on wearily: "I woke up, but closed my eyes again. I had been working very hard all day. As I did so, he took hold of my hair and shook me again."

"I opened my eyes again and said, 'Oh, Roland, what's the matter; have you been drinking too much?'"

She said this seemed to infuriate him, and he caught her by both arms; he was on the bed at this time.

"He caught these two hands," she said, dramatically. Then she suddenly broke off and added rapidly, "My husband was always biting me. Once he bit my ear. It wasn't so much anger; it was more—Oh, I don't know what it was."

"Well, he bit my arm. He first made a sort of long, sucking bite on my right arm. I was wide awake by that time. I asked him if he hadn't better take a bath. I thought it might sober him."

She said that he refused to take a bath; said he was going to sit down in a chair. She lay down again and dozed off, expecting to wake and find him in her humor.

"The next thing I knew," she said, "Mr. Westmore was standing at the foot of my bed. I think Roland was asleep, and I called him."

At this point she turned to one of the officers of the court and said wistfully: "Couldn't I have a glass of water?" Stampedede of gallantry to get her a glass of water.

REVOLVER'S COLD MUZZLE.

She said she thought her husband had left the room with Westmore, and she dropped off into another doze, when she was awakened by the cold muzzle of her husband's revolver at her breast. He was lying on the bed propped up on his left elbow.

"He said he was going to shoot me," she said, "but my husband had always been a great fellow to bluff. He used to do these things to make me kiss and love him. So I told him to go ahead and shoot."

"Just to show you how much I thought of it," she added, turning appealingly to the justice, "I turned my back and closed again."

"At that he said, 'No, I am going to shoot myself.'"

"I turned over on my back toward him, and said, 'Oh, go on Roland. Stop talking that way. Don't talk that way.'"

"I heard something unbutton. I saw or heard his arm go down to his side, and heard this pistol."

STOP AND TEARS.

Her story came to a full stop. She raised a wild, staring face to the court. "I never heard a pistol before in my life, judge. I never shot one. I never had one in my hand. I don't know how."

She struggled to regain her self-control, saying, in a dull voice, as though it were the most important thing, "Judge, it sounded like the snapping of a rubber band."

Suddenly she broke off again in a paroxysm of tears, burying her face in her hands, her shoulders shaking.

"I thought he said 'My darling, why did I do it, or something like that,' she sobbed brokenly.

"I said: 'Roland, what is it. What have you said?' Her voice wrung with tragedy.

"Judge," she said pitifully, "I was crazed. I don't know how long I sat there talking to him, calling to him. I kissed and hugged him and talked to him. Then I ran to the telephone, and called up Dr. Wheeler. He wasn't home and I left word that a lady wanted to see him. I went back to my husband."

"The next thing I remember is being out in the lot in my night dress. Then Dr. Greaves came."

"IT'S A LIE!" SHE SHRIEKED.

The little witness turned to dart a deadly look at the Baptist clergyman who was star witness against her. Her blue eyes lost their wistfulness. They flashed.

"I noticed that he looked around everywhere," she said, bitterly. "He saw a couple of bottles of beer and remarked there had been a carousal."

Her voice rose almost to a shriek of rage and she turned on him like a little fiend. "If he says I asked him if God would have mercy on my soul, I say it's a lie. It's (she struggled to her feet) it's a downright lie. It's—"

Her voice fell, and she sat down trembling with anger.

"It wasn't my soul," she said with quivering lips. "It was my husband, who was dead; who had gone; who had been taken from me."

And she burst once more into wild weeping, so that her form shook with paroxysms.

LOSS OF TEMPER.

Some of this story they made her go over again and again. Once, later on, she lost her temper again; this time it was with Mr. Fleming.

"Had you disrobed?" he asked her, delicately.

"Disrobed!" she repeated, evidently purposely misunderstanding to embarrass him.

"Disrobed; you understand," faltered Fleming. "You know what I mean. Did you have on your night dress?"

"Don't people usually put on their night dresses when they undress?" she asked, coolly.

Fleming, in chilling, clean-cut phrases, "called her down." She did not hang her head, but looked straight at him with her unwavering, enigmatical "baby stare," taking the rebuke.

Again when he was asking her to account for some contradictory statements, she burst out: "You said yourself yesterday that murder will out; the truth will out. This is God's truth."

Finally the justice stopped the examination, saying that he did not care to hear more. Mrs. Storrs did not realize the good omen, but sat with tight-shut lips while the court said his say.

MUCH OBLIGED.

The justice said that there are very peculiar things in this case that have not been explained. He said certain features of her story seem almost impossible. Why she hadn't told the true story—or at least this story from the start—he couldn't understand.

"What her reasons are no one will ever know. I believe the absolute truth in regard to this strange death will never be known." Nevertheless he held

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Every person is entitled to a dignified, straightforward credit at this store. It is the corner-stone of our business. We extend credit gladly and without a string. Unlike many others you do not, either directly or indirectly, pay for credit you receive. Our business methods embody the credit system in its most pleasing form. We buy at low cash prices direct of the factories. We take their entire output at a sale. We strip off all middle men's profits, give our customers the benefit of this great saving in lower prices and in ample credit. We are in just as good a position to undersell as to underbuy. There are no prices lower than ours. Scan the hints we offer and consider them.

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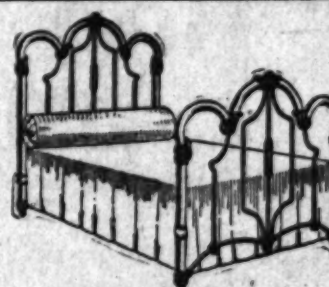
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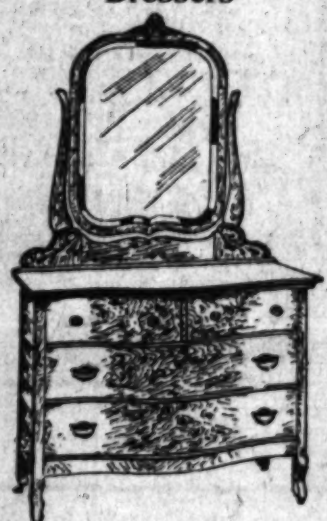
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\$5.50 Sanitary Couch, reduced for this sale to..... \$3.75

\$6.50 Sanitary Couch, splendid value, in this sale at..... \$4.75

\$7.50 Sanitary Couch; removal price only..... \$5.75

Economy Week in Fine Dressers



The Eastern's special quartered style, in golden oak finish, with swell top drawer and plate mirror.

\$11.50

\$17.50 Dressers for \$11.50. \$24.50 Dresser, like illustration, for \$17.50.

A Revel in Fine Carpets

Prices That Talk Plain English

85c Tapestry Brussels . 57c \$1.25 Velvet Carpet . 77c

\$1.05 Tapestry Brussels 72c \$1.35 Saxony Axminster 95c

Special \$18.50 Rug Sale

Room-size Axminster Rugs; choice of new and handsome patterns; popular shades; a great money-saving chance for all who love fine rugs.

Linoleum Bargains

Good grade linoleum, per square yard..... 45c

90c linoleum, per square yard..... 60c

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In odd sizes and colors; special this week..... 25c

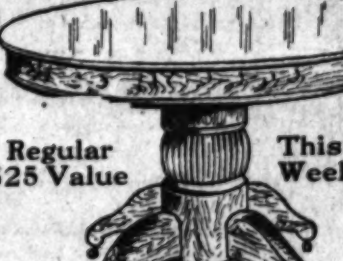
Lace Curtains

75c Nottingham laces, per pair..... 35c

\$1.25 Nottingham laces, per pair..... 75c

Other Bargains

In our Great Carpet and Drapery Department too numerous to specify.



Regular \$25 Value



This Week \$15

Pre-Removal Sale—Beautiful Extension Tables

An ornament to any dining-room. Choice of golden oak or weathered oak. \$25 value, \$15. See our matchless lines, \$5.75 up.

Ladies' Desks

Regular \$7.50 value; birdseye maple..... \$5.50

Regular \$11.00 value; weathered oak or mahogany..... \$7.75

Rocker Sale Extraordinary

\$1.95

One of the very newest and comfortable rockers made. A handsome, roomy rocker, throughout, with easy back, highly polished, and a bargain if marked at double this price.

Every Rocker in the House Reduced

\$1 a Week Will Furnish Your Home

Just at this season many young people are contemplating matrimony. June is the month of marriages. If a pleasant home is conducive to happiness there is a special reason why every June bride-to-be should visit our store. We are preparing to move. Our prices, always lowest, are lower than ever now. Credit is given without cash or quibble. We furnish the home.

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544-546 South Spring Street

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Cement Walks and Curbs, Oiled and Graded Streets. Full-Grown Trees. Unexcelled Transportation Facilities. Finest Surroundings and Uplifting View. See plat at this office. don't have to wait for opening day. Make your reservations now.

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WATER DISTRICT SCHEME WANTED.

Los Angeles Legislative Delegation's Readiness to Do What Is Not Wanted Evokes Emphatic Dissent From All the Civic Bodies.

CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO, Cal., June 5th, 1906.
The Los Angeles county delegation ready and willing to further legislation desired under Governor's call. If desired, agree upon amended bill and forward without delay.
C. W. PENDLETON, Chairman.
N. W. THOMPSON, Secty.
LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 5th, 1906.
Constitutional amendments, requested by us, are the only thing that will satisfy our wants. Any amendments of existing general law will do us no good.
S. A. BUTLER, President Consolidation Commission.

Yesterday by the City Trustees and Chamber of Commerce of Long Beach, protesting against the latest plan to call an extra session to take up the matter of consolidation. The telegram is addressed to Senator Broughton and Assemblyman Thompson: "Long Beach Assemblyman Thompson: 'Long Beach Assemblyman Thompson: the Governor on the stand taken, as shown by his call, strongly opposes consolidation and ex-

pression of the yellow sign there is no guard. Mr. Leahy, who perhaps was the most bellicose of all the committee-men, said: "It would not seem so bad if the home of the Tracys, a family in moderate circumstances and having no 'pull' with the city administration had been treated similarly. As soon as the scourge developed in the Tracy home a guard was immediately stationed at the door and all communication cut off. All the inmates were vaccinated and proper precautions taken. The authorities they told us that they had put the Reed and Leremont homes on their honor not to mingle with others. "This idea of honor and smallpox doesn't mix well, and we fear that the disease may spread. "The children of Reed are attending the schools, and it has been but ten days since the sister was taken with the smallpox. I think the law says that a person is not free from contagion and a possibility of contracting the disease until twenty-one days have passed after exposure to the disease. "In no case has this been followed out at the Reed and Leremont homes. Mr. Leremont is working outside of the city limits and scarcely lost a day on account of the quarantine. Reed and his family, except those who were actually down with the disease, have passed practically no attention to a quarantine."

REED'S DIAGNOSIS. When Reed was seen yesterday he substantiated the story of smallpox at his home and at Leremont's, and that no guard had been placed over either of the houses. He said his home had been fumigated and his children vaccinated and declared free of contagion. He did not think there was anything to worry about in his actions, and mentioned something about "trouble

to his own, where his daughter now is, or that there had been the slightest communication between the two places. The committee had hinted that there had been communication and that it still was going on.

Dr. Avery, the city health officer, says he followed the instructions of the law to the letter and carried out the orders of the Board of Health. He acknowledged that no guard had been placed over the Reed or Leremont homes, but said he thought both of the families were to be trusted in the matter. He said he had vaccinated the children of Reed, and that Reed himself and the children were still reporting to him every day.

"Smallpox is not contagious until five days after the first symptoms are discovered. So you see that these children will be isolated five days before there is a possibility of contagion, in the event of their contracting smallpox," he said.

The little city, however, is rent asunder over the condition of affairs, and it is an open question whether it is the families' care or the fact that the City Marshal can be his own quarantine guard and go about as he pleases, that is at the root of the matter.

Moderation in Exercise. It is better to be lazy than dead, and it is probably just as comfortable. For obvious reasons the prescription to take "moderate exercise" is misleading and unsatisfactory. Most of us are constitutionally incapable of exercising moderately. We begin vio-

RED RAGE O'ER YELLOW.

(Continued from First Page.)

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lently and end quickly. And what is "moderate exercise?" One philosopher who tried it for twenty years arrived at this conclusion: "Keep a pair of Indian clubs in your bedroom. Look at them frequently. Exercise by their suggestion." This may be a Christian Science method, but it has the merit of moderation. It is the same as to walking. Smell the morning; look down the long way that separates you from your business. Then take a car.

—[Detroit Free Press]

LINKED TOGETHER



Their hearts are linked together and now their thoughts are linked with their bright new furnishings. Just purchased at Overell's, and the handsome gift presented to her by this generous firm, all of which will be delivered to their cottage on Monday. And she will tell you confidentially that she did much better here and was well pleased with all her selections.

Have you heard of it? This firm is presenting to every June bride, whose home they furnish, a handsome gift. During the past week many intended June brides made their purchases, furnishing their flats or cottages before the nuptial event, and all secured handsome gifts.

Aside from this popular feature, we are launching a strong merchandising movement. Fourteen carloads of furniture, which arrived the latter part of May, representing a monster purchase of all staple lines, has just been sampled at prices far below the market value. Starting values are offered for this week, and there will be phenomenal selling, as

CUT PRICES REIGN

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|--|---|--|---|
| <p>\$2.25 Arm Rockers \$1.50
Large arm rockers, middle seats, broad panel backs, strong and comfortable. Special value.</p> <p>\$2.00 Hampers \$1.25
A genuine bargain, large size hamper; a value that cannot be beaten.</p> <p>\$10.00 "Insurance" Gasoline Stove \$6.00
The celebrated "Insurance" gasoline stove; 2 burners, best construction, with popular generating feature; guaranteed.</p> <p>Our Gift to the June Bride
Set of six "1847" Rogers knives and forks to every June bride whose home we furnish.
"1847" Rogers silverware is the best triple plated, satin-finish handles, warranted for a lifetime; this set makes a handsome gift, and will always be valued for its high grade.</p> <p>\$3.00 Rustic Hickory Chair \$2.25
This old hickory chair, quaint style, adapted for out-of-door use; here is an exceptional bargain.</p> <p>\$8.00 Oak Chiffonier \$6.75
Solid oak chiffonier, five drawers, regular height, well finished; big value.</p> <p>\$16.50 Sideboard \$13.50
Extra value in sideboards, large solid oak sideboard, French plate mirror, good cabinet work.</p> | <p>Cut Prices on Extension Tables
\$6.50 extension table; bolted 3-inch legs; six-foot table; golden oak finish; a popular seller
at..... \$4.95
\$7.50 extension table; maple in golden oak finish; nicely finished top; strong and durable;
cut price at..... \$5.50
\$8.50 extension table; solid oak; neat style; exceptional good value; one of our leaders
at..... \$6.75
\$16.50 pedestal extension table; round top; solid oak; heavy pedestal; very well finished; a good
buy at..... \$12.90</p> <p>Cut Prices on Room-Size Rugs
\$6.00 9x12 granite rug; firm body; comes in floral designs, medallion or carpet patterns; good
bedroom rug..... \$4.80
\$12.00 9x12 all wool art squares; rich floral or Oriental patterns; heavy body; fast colors; cut
prices at..... \$9.60
\$15.00 9x12 Smyrna rug; rich Oriental patterns; reversible; big values at..... \$11.50
\$20.00 9x12 Brussels rug; elegant patterns; mostly floral; at these amazingly low
prices..... \$16.50</p> | <p>Cut Prices in Weathered Oak Furniture
\$1.50 tabouret, weathered oak finish, strong and neat..... 90c
\$2.50 magazine rack; has three shelves—will match any weathered oak furniture, cut
price..... \$2.00
\$6.50 mission library table, imitation double top, has shelf, built on true mission lines..... \$5.00
\$5.00 weathered oak rocker, wood seat, plain mission design; this rocker is one of our special
leaders at..... \$3.50</p> <p>Cut Prices on Folding Beds
\$8.00 upright curtain folding bed; good cable springs; double woven wire top; golden oak finish..... \$6.00
\$16.50 mantel folding bed; cabinet make; heavy cable springs; an exceptional value at
special price..... \$13.50
\$20.00 mantel folding bed; hardwood; well finished; good strong springs of standard make; this
bed at cut price..... \$16.50
\$22.50 mantel folding bed; with French plate mirror; neat design; excellent finish; this
is rare value..... \$18.50</p> | <p>\$12.50 Oak Dresser \$8.50
Solid oak, French mirror, full sized base, good depth in drawers, good hardware.</p> <p>\$4.00 Gasoline Stove \$2.85
This stove is a standard make and guaranteed. Special leader while they last.</p> <p>10c Garden Hose 5c Foot
One-half inch garden hose at cut prices. See this hose. A big line to select from.</p> |
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SEVENTH & MAIN STS.

We Prepay Freight to Nearly All Southern California Towns—We Deliver to All Nearby Towns With Our Own Wagons

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GO DOWN TODAY and select a choice lot at low prices. YOU WILL WASTE YOUR TIME LOOKING FOR ANYTHING BETTER. Do you know that lots in this tract are the cheapest near Los Angeles today? Positively the most sightly subdivision on the market at low prices. Highly elevated, overlooking the valley, ocean and beaches. YOU KNOW THAT HUNTINGTON'S INVESTMENTS AND MOVEMENTS IN THIS DISTRICT HAVE ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE SHREWD INVESTORS. You know what this means. The Venice View Heights Tract is located on the Venice Electric Short Line Railway, right in line of these improvements. Every lot (NOTE SIZE) 50x150 FEET TO ALLEY.

Prices \$350 to \$600
\$50 and \$100 Cash, Balance \$10 Per Month
Plenty artesian water piped to each lot under pressure. Of course, the improvements include first-class cement sidewalks, cement curbs, graded and oiled streets, suitable building restrictions. CAR FARE FROM LOS ANGELES ONLY 10c. COMMUTATION TICKETS. Call at our office any day except Sunday and get free tickets, maps and information.

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---AGENTS---

EVENTS IN LOCAL SOCIETY.

M. R. AND MRS. J. ROSS CLARK of West Adams street returned on their private car yesterday from an enjoyable two weeks' trip. Mr. and Mrs. Clark went first to Salt Lake City, where they visited, and then to Montana, accompanied by a party of friends, and there they visited in Butte and Anaconda.

From there they came home again, and immediately left over the new road, which goes to Tonopah, and went as far as Johnnie. They were accompanied by a number of friends on this trip, among others Mrs. Van Doozer, wife of Congressman Van Doozer of Nevada, who, with her little daughter, was on her way to join her husband at Bullfrog.

Henry Carleton Lee, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and Walter C. Clark, their son, will leave this evening for San Francisco, whence they will go to Tonopah and Goldfield and visit the mining regions and different towns of Nevada. They expect to be gone several weeks.

For Mrs. McMahon.

Mrs. Spoor Mackay, of No. 2809 Ocean View avenue was hostess yesterday at a card party, given in honor of Mrs. Percy McMahon, who will leave soon for an extended eastern trip. Scores were marked on cards bearing sketches of golf girls. The prizes were a Tiffany glass vase, a hammered brass pitcher and a Dutch scene, and the guest who had never won a prize received a piece of statuary as consolation. Lovinsky's orchestra furnished music throughout the afternoon. Girls who assisted in keeping scores were: Misses Mildred Coffin, Jean Lines and Connel. There were present at the affair: Misses Jack Porter of Santa Ana; Samuel Andrews of Pomona; Charles Griffin of Ocean Park; Allison and Lillian Smith of Chicago; Harry Pethebone, Frank N. Coffin, William De Groot, Charles Lehman, John Cline, George A. Ralph, David

who were seated at the bridge table included: Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Braun, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Payne, and son Weston, Rev. and Mrs. F. W. Flint, Rev. and Mrs. Baker P. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Helms, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hammun, Dr. and Mrs. Fred C. Langdon, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Letthead, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. John Blackwood, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Wren, Misses Fannie Dexter, Edna Dickinson, Lucy Langdon, Myrtle and Hazel La Touche and S. Conrad.

The couple received many handsome wedding gifts, among them an immense silver bowl from F. W. Braun & Co., the groom's employers, and silver pudding dish from Southgate Chapter O.E.S., to which the bride belongs.

After a short wedding trip, Dr. Langdon and his bride will be at home at Hermosa Beach for the summer. Among other pleasant affairs given the bride was a musicale given by Mrs. Walter J. Wren a few afternoon ago.

Davidson's Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Aubrey Davidson of Scarff street are planning to leave soon for an extended eastern trip. They expect to visit the Great Lakes and all the important eastern watering places and also, Chicago, New York and other large cities.

Peabody-Traphagen Marriage.

Miss Kathryn Peabody and Arthur R. Traphagen were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Everett J. Peabody, No. 841 West, Thirty-second street, by Rev. G. P. Bovard. The home was prettily decorated under the direction of Miss Walter. In the drawing-room, where the ceremony was performed, clematis of snowy hue formed a dropping canopy and the same clinging vine was utilized about the walls and over the window casements. Pink

stood in the bow window, where an impromptu altar of palms and ferns overhung with soft asparagus and sweet peas had been erected. In the dining-room where the wedding breakfast was served, a deeper shade of pink sweet peas and ribbons and maidenhair ferns were combined with artistic effect. The bride wore a traveling gown of pearl gray, with hat and gloves to match and carried white flowers. There were no attendants and only relatives were present.

After a short wedding trip the couple will be at home for the present at No. 1121 South Figueroa street. In honor of Mr. Logan, who is a member of the Jonathan Club, fifty of his friends gave him a bachelor fare-well dinner on Monday evening at that club. They presented him with a handsome piece of silver during the course of the dinner.

Varia's Return.

Mrs. R. H. F. Varie, who was called to Berkeley six weeks ago on account of the serious illness of her son, Clarence, a student at the University, returned home with him on Saturday, accompanied also by her other son, R. H. F. Varie, Jr. The former is now rapidly recovering from the effects of an operation for appendicitis, and expects to be on the streets again in a few days.

Taylor's Celebration.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wing Taylor of No. 243 West Adams street will entertain this evening in honor of their twenty-third wedding anniversary with a dancing party. Guests will include members of the Hundred-Year Club, of which Mrs. Taylor is the president.

Miss McGrath Returns.

Miss Gertrude McGrath of Salt Lake City, who has been the guest of Mrs. William Bayly, Jr., of No. 1107 West Twenty-eighth street, returned to her home on Monday afternoon. During her visit she was cordially feted by Mr. and Mrs. Bayly and their friends.

Miss Fay's Bridge.

Miss Cynthia Fay of No. 1238 Orange street has issued invitations for a bridge party to be given on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst. in honor of Miss Edith Campbell, who is one of the June brides-to-be.

Sunday Supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Dick Bundram of Hotel Majestic will entertain on Sunday evening with an informal supper for a few of their friends.

Spare Are Honored.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Spare of Searchlight, Nev., were honored guests at a prettily-arranged dinner given Monday evening by Mrs. Addie Lee Buckler, No. 124 West Twenty-fourth street, to a group of her friends with American Beauty roses and tall ferns arranged in cut glass vases, and the dining table contained as a centerpiece a huge mass of deep red sweet peas. Places were marked with clusters of the same flowers tied with deep red ribbons. Guests included: Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Cline and Mrs. Martin of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Wren, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Wilder and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Clark Carlisle.

Tickets All Sold.

The tickets for the luncheon at the Friday Morning Club on Friday of this week have all been sold. Madame Foodie is to be there and an informal reception is to be held, after which luncheon will be served.

Notes and Personal.

Miss Mary Hurd gave a reception at her home, No. 1200 West Sixth street, Thursday evening in honor of Miss Ida Oaks of Escondido, State president of the P.E.O. Sisterhood. The invited guests were the ladies of the chapters from Pasadena, Long Beach, Glendale, Monrovia, Alhambra, Redondo and chapters C. D. E. and I. of Los Angeles. The presidents of the different chapters received with the hostess, Mrs. Hurd, who is president of Chapter E. The home was attractive with marguerites and ferns, the society flower. Refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mead announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida Belle, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mead, set for the 25th inst. Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Nason left for Europe recently and will sail from New York in about three weeks.

Dr. Dorothea Moore, wife of the superintendent of schools, left Sunday for San Francisco, where she goes to assist Dr. Devine.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Mead announce the engagement of their daughter, Ida Belle, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Mead, set for the 25th inst. Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Nason left for Europe recently and will sail from New York in about three weeks.

Miss Hare to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Hare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hare of Gable Rock Valley, to Lewis S. Reed will take place this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, corner Twentieth and Figueroa streets.

Miss Culver Weds.

A wedding of much interest quietly solemnized yesterday at noon was that of Miss Ethel Culver and J. Burkett Logan. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. H. Culver, No. 1121 South Figueroa street, Rev. Mr. Bateman of Whittier, a friend of the family, officiated.



MR. AND MRS. J. BURKETT LOGAN, who were married yesterday.

INSPECTORS RESPONSIBLE.

They to Be Arrested, on City Prosecutor's Advice, When Sprinklers Use Unfit Hoses.

The long dispute between the Humane Society and the sprinkling contractors, Ramish & Marsh, as to who is responsible in case teams unfit for service are used to draw sprinkling carts, was settled yesterday by Assistant City Prosecutor Eddie, who ruled that the inspectors who pass the teams are responsible. According to the contract between the city and Ramish & Marsh, the attorney says the city's inspectors are the only ones who can be held liable.

These inspectors are employed by the Board of Public Works, and in the opinion of the city prosecutor it is in a measure responsible for the acts of its inspectors. Inspectors are stationed at the stables of the contracting company, and they have to pass on the teams taken out to work on the streets.

Humane Agent Zimmer says he receives complaints every day on account of the contractors using unfit stock, and has not been able to do anything. Acting on the advice of the city prosecutor Zimmer notified the Board of Public Works in writing yesterday that hereafter when unfit teams are worked by the sprinkling contractors the inspector who passes on the stock will be arrested.

DUNKARD THROG COMING HERE.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GETS WORLD'S CONFERENCE.

Choice of Location Lies Practically Between Los Angeles and Long Beach—Fifteen Thousand People Are Expected to Attend the Gathering—Desirable Settlers.

The international conference of the German Baptist church, or Dunkards, will be held next year in Southern California. That fact is announced in a telegram received yesterday by Frank Wheeler of Lordsburg, and by others in this city.

The decision was reached at the annual meeting of the conference, which is now in session at Springfield, Ill. The conference yesterday afternoon was enthusiastic in voting to come to this part of the country.

Committees of the brethren met several weeks ago and considered the likely places in Southern California. Lordsburg, where there is a considerable Dunkard colony, was eliminated. As it was an agricultural place and desirable settlers, the presence of a large gathering of them is considered a highly valuable means of bringing homesteads.

CELTIC CLUB AND MUSIC.

Señor Ricardo Ruiz, the famous Spanish violinist, will be the guest of honor at this evening's dinner of the Celtic Club, which will be given at Levy's. Ruiz will play a number of selections, in addition to which there will be other musical numbers, all under the direction of Prof. Theodore John Irwin, musical director of the society. Messages will be read from M. Henri Lebes, the young French scholar lately in Los Angeles, and from Prof. Le Bras, the celebrated Breton savant. The announcement of the organization of a Celtic Club in Portland, Or., has been given out.

GAS FOR FUEL.

Hot water, comfort and health go well together. With GAS for fuel you have a half-inch stream in three seconds; costs an eighth of a cent a minute.

50c for a Good Shampoo

Any weight of hair—no matter how heavy or how long. The gentle shampoo is 50c. We use the very best soap. Our hairdressers are experienced and skillful attendants. The bowls we use are deep, allowing the hair to hang full length and have a good hot air and sunshine for drying. Try our service—you'll like it.

WEAVER-JACKSON HAIR CO.

443 So. Broadway

FOR INDIGESTION.

Horseford's Acid Phosphate.

An effective remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression.

RAMONA ACRES

Golden Advice to Ambitious Investors

- get the "acre habit."
- it's becoming contagious.
- acreage is the "long-headed" investment.
- it has been—is today—and WILL BE—the basis of thousands of fortunes.
- buy the BEST acreage obtainable.
- buy where you'll receive 5-fold returns in 5 years.
- look to San Gabriel Valley for the greatest profits.
- drop your hundreds in Ramona Acres and watch them turn to THOUSANDS.

ACRE LOTS

\$825 to \$1540

One-Fourth Cash, BALANCE ON EASY TERMS

WATER

HOMES BUILDING

GAS

ELECTRICITY

GRADED STREETS

GRAVELED WALKS

FREE TICKETS

TELEPHONES

15 Minutes From Business Center

Via Great New Huntington Line to Be Completed Sept. 1st.

Strongly Located Near Alhambra and Ramona College.

The Only Really Low Priced Property in the Entire Valley

Practically Surrounded by H. E. Huntington's Beautiful Properties. Ideal Soil and Climatic Conditions:

Get Free Car and Auto Tickets

at Our Office Today

Office open evenings from 7 to 9

The Emerson Realty Co.

426 South Spring Street

Suite 301-02 Delta Building

Home Phone 1149.



Wear Imperial '300 Hats LOWMAN & CO 131 SO. SPRING ST.

GOODYEAR RAINCOAT CO. GRAVANETTES FOR HALF 210 S. Broadway

Heart Like a Cannon

(Continued from First)

The pulsation of the heart, by the rate of the blood, marks the passage of time through the veins, the ticking of a clock, the flight of moments, the palpitation, fluttering, the heart is running, and unless strengthened, liable to stop at any der some weakening, such as excitement, or intense mental or strain. To regulate action, you should Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, any symptoms of a weak heart is apparent. It has

"Sometimes ago I had a pain around my heart, and the time I had a heavy throbbing of the heart, so that when I lay down I would sound like a small drum. I could not sleep with every little exertion. I felt like my heart would stop, and I would be so tired to lie down and rest. I was a while in this way. I was to try Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and I did not take it long until I was entirely cured. I am grateful for the great good from Dr. Miles' Heart Cure."

JOSEPH B. BROWN

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, your druggist, who will be glad to refund your money if it does not cure you. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

WILL CALL BLUE

Associated Oil Company, an exclusive contract to purchase a large output of the output of the line at a nominal price, more than 10 cents a barrel, and it is hoped to market to them, while the capital pumping cannot dispose of at a price this is just what the company has been seeking to shut down. Associated Oil Company, which has been shut down, as soon as it is possible.

of the Independent will refuse to deal with the company, they are in a position to say a big

may join hands.

President Porter is now on

of the Union Oil Company, a new contract. It is

W. J. Porter, of the independent, is now on

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THIRD DAY OF THE GREAT SILK SALVAGE SALE

Hamburger's
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

LIVINGSTON'S

Hamburger's
SAFEST PLACE TO TRADE

\$30,000 STOCK SAVED FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE

DO YOU realize that this is the greatest Silk Sale ever known west of Chicago--and in all probability will never be equaled? There are hundreds of pieces from which not a yard has been cut, and everything new in weave, pattern and coloring, as also world-famed black silks are here for your choosing at a saving of more than one-half their value; for the potency of Hamburger's spot cash offer secured this opportunity to you to participate in our great silk purchase at--

63 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

45c	For Livingston's 85c Taffetas	45c	50c	For Cheney Bros.' \$1.00 Foulards	50c
Yard		Yard	Yard	Yard	Yard

85c Black Peau de Soie 49c
700 yards; has a satin finished face with pure silk gros grain back; very closely woven; a splendid black, pure silk and desirable for suits, coats and linings; is 19 inches wide. Livingston's price 85c. Our price, 49c.

\$1.50 Black Chiffon Faille \$1
Five pieces of a 20-inch light weight Faille; Chiffon finished; an excellent black; durable for street and evening dresses; pure dye and the silk one of the best made. Livingston's price, \$1.50. Our price, \$1.00.

\$1.50 Black Peau de Soie \$1
Twelve pieces of a 21-inch double faced soft, mellow finished Peau de Soie; an excellent black; firm and durable; a standard make always in demand and never goes out of style; strictly all silk and sold by Livingston at \$1.50. Our price, \$1.00.

\$2.25 Black Peau de Soie \$1.50
One thousand yards of a 36-inch soft mellow finished, double faced Peau de Soie; extra heavy; fine smooth weave; every yard guaranteed by us to give the best of wear; is strictly all silk and sold by Livingston at \$2.25. Our price, \$1.50.

\$1.09 Black Taffeta, Yard 69c
One thousand yards of a 36-inch firm, durable black silk; a width that cuts to best advantage; particularly desirable for linings and suits, as it will give satisfactory wear and every thread is pure silk. Livingston's price, \$1.09. Our price, 69c.

\$1 Flowered India Silks 45c
Very rich, handsome summer silks; white grounds with small blue, green, pink and other colored flowers; are kinds much used for kimono and dressing saques; also street wear, and will launder nicely; are 24 inches wide. Livingston's price, \$1.50. Our price, 45c.

\$1.25 "Abis" Dress Taffeta \$1.00
Every desirable coloring in the lot--navy, green, brown, tan, red, gray, old rose, heliotrope, light blue, pink and others. This is the genuine Polgram & Meyer "Abis" Taffeta advertised in all leading journals and every yard guaranteed; is 21 inches wide. Livingston's price, \$1.25. Our price, \$1.00.

\$1.19 Black Dress Taffeta 89c
800 yards of a fine taffeta--36 inches wide; kid finished; will not split or cut; a guarantee woven on the salvage of every yard; is a full standard make, sold by Livingston at \$1.19. Our price 89c.

\$1.29 Black Taffeta, Yard, 98c
One thousand yards of a 36-inch perfect wearing taffeta that we can fully recommend to give the best of wear; is a lustrous finish, deep black and a standard make sold by Livingston at \$1.29. Our price 98c.

\$1.49 Black Taffeta, Yard, \$1.19
1500 yards of an excellent yard-wide silk taffeta; brilliant finished; of good weight and every yard guaranteed for the best of wear for suits, coats and linings. Livingston's price \$1.49. Our price \$1.19.

75c Black Guaranteed Taffeta 49c
1200 yards of a heavy rustling black taffeta; the kind much in demand for suits and drops; is a soft dress finish; a splendid black; is 19 inches wide and usually sold by Livingston Bros. at 75c. Our price 49c.

\$1.19 Black Imported Taffeta 75c
1400 yards of a 23-inch heavy firm Taffeta, chiffon finished yet soft; will not split or cut and is equal to any pure dye taffeta made; is an ideal silk for Eton jacket suits, coats and drops. Livingston's price \$1.19. Our price 75c.

\$1.25 Colored Silks 50c
All weaves represented--Poplins, Peau de Cygnes, Messalines, Gros Grains, Failles, Peau de Soies, Liberty, Peau de Crepe and every other weave and color shown in silks and satins; are 21 inches wide. Livingston's prices \$1.00 and \$1.25. Our price 50c.

\$1.50 Chiffon Mousselines 59c
Dainty sheer double width silk chiffon mousseline that will make up handsomely into evening gowns. They are in white grounds with floral effects in pink, blue, lavender and green and are 46 inches wide. Livingston's price \$1.50. Our price 59c.

\$1.00 Cream and White Silk 69c
21-inch plain and white Messalines, Peau de Cygnes, Louisines, Peau de Soies and Failles; all new, not soiled or shelf-worn, and are standard silks, sold by Livingston at \$1. Our price will be 69c.

\$2.00 Cream and White Silks 98c
Heavy Brocades, Bengalines, Satins, Liberties, Messalines, Peau de Cygnes, Louisines, Gros Grains, Failles and Peau de Soies for heavy gowns or opera wraps and linings; are 22, 24 and 27 inches wide. Livingston's price \$1.50 and \$2.00; our price 98c.

\$1.25 Cream and White Silks 79c
21 and 24-inch Liberties, Messalines, Louisines, Paillette de Soies, Peau de Soies, Failles, Duchesse and Bengalines. These silks are staple and the price changes but little from month to month, so you will appreciate this big saving. Livingston's price \$1.25. Our price 79c.

\$1.00 Cream and White Silks 50c
21-inch white Messalines; 20-inch Velours; 24-inch cream Louisines; 20-inch white Peau de Soies and 21-inch cream and white Liberty Satins; every piece well worth double the price. Livingston's price \$1.00. Our price 50c.

\$1.25 Crepe Pongee, yard 50c
A soft, clingy silk; almost a yard wide (32 inches); in cream, navy, Nile, natural, light blue, dark green, pink, brown and black grounds with floral, scroll and polka-dot patterns; choice for evening gowns, street dresses and waists. It is a washable material and can be used for portieres and draperies. Livingston's price \$1.25. Our price 50c.

\$1.00 Silk Messalines, yard 59c
22-inch silk for dresses and waists in colorings of blue, brown, tan, cream, also black and white. Livingston's price \$1.00. Our price 59c.

\$1.00 Black Corded Silks 50c
20-inch corded black silks for waists, dresses and coats; heavy black brocaded silks for suits or theater coats; Livingston's price \$1.00. Our price 50c.

\$2.00 Black Peau de Soie \$1.25
The quality and richness of this handsome silk shows at a glance that it has the stamp of importation. It is a fine fabric and will make up nicely into garments that will give their beauty and give years of service. Livingston's price \$2.00. Our price \$1.25.

\$1.25 Cloth of Gold 75c
A pongee cloth of gold made by Cheney Bros.; fine fine pretty weave; full 27 inches wide and just the opera coats, shirt waist dresses and washable waists in the lot. Livingston's price \$1.25. Our price 75c.

\$1.50 Cheney Bros.' Pongee \$1.00
All this season's colorings of blue, gray, old rose, brown, lavender, cream, also black; are a rough weave; suits, coats and waists; 25 inches wide; sold by us at \$1.50. Our price \$1.00.

\$1.50 Peau de Cygnes 75c
A stylish silk in ten plain colorings: Nile, lavender, blue, mauve, cream, old rose, red, champagne and white; rich and stylish for evening wear and for light summer 21 inches wide. Livingston's price \$1.50. Our price 75c.

\$1.00 Silk Crepe de Chine 69c
Soft clingy 24-inch silks; heavy and firm; in blue, cream, pink, dark and light blue and new greens, browns, lavender, red and other desirable colorings; comprises every good grade and new coloring for evening wear. Livingston's price \$1.00. Our price 69c.

75c Silk Foulards 39c
Summer and fall patterns and styles in combinations of white, blue, greens, grays, tans, purple, brown, many others; patterns large and small; polka dots and figured effects; thousands of yards in the lot; 24 inches wide. Livingston's price was 75c. Our price 39c.

LAST DAYS OF THE "Houston" Sale
Of Dress Garnitures, French Laces and Trimmings at Fifty Cents on the Dollar

\$1.00 COTTON DRESS NETS --44 inches wide; white and cream; conventional designs. Sale price, yard.....	59c
50c LOUISINE, MESSALINE AND TAFFETA RIBBONS --Pompadour and plain colors; also white and black. Sale price, a yard.....	25c
\$1.50 ALLOVER EMBROIDERIES --Of Swiss, Cambrie and Batiste; eyelet and embossed effects; yard.....	89c
35c TAFFETA AND MESSALINE RIBBONS --Plaids, glaces, pompadour and plain shades; widths to five inches; yard.....	15c
25c LACE APPLIQUES --Bands and medallions of Point Gaze and Point Venise; white and cream. Sale price, yard.....	10c
\$3.00 HAND-MADE DRESS GARNITURES --In color combinations; of silk, velvet, braid and linen, each.....	98c
\$1.50 LINGERIE SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS --Of Swiss, India Linon or Batiste; lace trimmed and embroidered, each.....	75c
75c POINT VENISE, POINT GAZE AND ORIENTAL LACES, BANDS, APPLIQUES AND EDGES --White, cream and ecru. Sale price, yard.....	35c
25c WASH BRAIDS --Persian bands and appliques in black, white and colors. Sale price, yard.....	10c
\$1.50 SASH RIBBONS --Widths to 10 inches; white and light pastel colors. Sale price, yard.....	89c
\$1.50 COTTON DRESS NETS --45 inches wide; dots and embroidered figures; white and cream. Sale price, yard.....	75c
10c silk seam binding of taffeta ribbon, black or white, per piece.....	5c
15c white pearl buttons, in sizes 14 to 24 lines. Sale price, per dozen.....	5c
10c Marshall's best 200-yard linen thread. Sale price, per spool.....	5c
20c Fancy frilled side supports; all colors, nickel plated; patent fastening, pair.....	10c

Sale of "Henshey" Stock of Elegant Wearables at 55c on the Dollar

The Best Legitimate Offerings of Everything in Summer Garments at a Positive Saving of More than Half. The Prices are Really so Low That if any Alterations are Necessary we Must Charge Actual Cost of Labor.

Henshey's \$10 Lingerie Waists \$5
Hand-embroidered waists, white only; in the dainty lingerie style, positively worth double the sale price.

Henshey's \$5 Jap Waists \$1.98
Jap silk waists, white only, prettily trimmed with laces, neatly made throughout and just the thing for evening party purposes.

Henshey's \$6.50 Jap Waists \$2.98
White Jap silk waists, trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and embroideries of neat dainty patterns.

Henshey's \$39 Dress Skirts \$18.95
Fine lace dress skirts, all lined with taffeta silk drop skirts; no better garment could be made to your measure under \$50.00.

Henshey's \$5 Dress Skirts \$2.98
Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black only; trimmed with pleats; a good, serviceable skirt for every-day uses.

Henshey's \$6.50 Dress Skirts \$3.98
Of fancy mixed novelty cloth, trimmed with side pleats and bands; are well made and in good style.

Henshey's \$10 Dress Skirts at \$5
Of black or blue Panama cloth, trimmed with pleats; are in good style; hang correctly and are well made.

Henshey's \$16.50 Skirts \$9.95
Dress skirts of Panama or voiles, trimmed with pleats or straps, perfect in fit and finish.

Henshey's \$25 Dress Skirts \$13.95
Fine voile dress skirts, trimmed with pleats and buttons, are all in good style and hang perfectly.

Henshey's \$12.50 Dress Skirts \$6.95
Of exceptionally fine grade black Panama cloth, made in several styles, prettily trimmed with pleats.

Henshey's \$3.00 Shirt Waist Suits \$1.48
White INDIAN HEAD shirt waist suits, the waist embroidered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98
\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and skirt with panel embroidery. Just as good garments as sold elsewhere up to \$10.00.

Henshey's \$6.50 Plaid Waists \$3.98
Plaid taffeta silk waists of an excellent quality, and dainty color combination.

Henshey's \$15.00 Silk Waists \$8.95
Crepe de Chine silk waists in white, blue or pink, prettily trimmed with finest laces; dainty garments for evening wear.

Henshey's \$85 Suits \$49
Finest grade tailored suits of illuminated prettily trimmed with fine laces and made over drop skirt of taffeta silk.

Henshey's \$15 Suits at \$6.95
Tailored suits of all-wool fancy mixed prettily trimmed with braid and neatly throughout.

Henshey's \$20 Suits at \$9
These are last fall's styles in tailored excellent materials and nicely made, brown or blue only.

Henshey's \$35 Suits \$18.95
Tailored suits of all wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined and trimmed.

Henshey's \$7.50 Capes \$3.98
Black cloth capes, trimmed with black satin bands, are of medium weight for spring or fall.

Henshey's \$15.00 Silk Waists \$8.95
Crepe de Chine silk waists in white, blue or pink, prettily trimmed with finest laces; dainty garments for evening wear.

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Los Angeles Sunday Times

FIVE CENTS

A vintage black and white photograph showing a car driving away from the viewer on a dirt road through a wooded area. The car is a dark-colored sedan with two people visible inside. The road is flanked by dense trees and foliage, with sunlight filtering through the canopy. The image has a grainy, aged appearance with some visible wear and tear, particularly along the top edge. The car is positioned in the lower center of the frame, moving towards the background. The surrounding environment is lush and overgrown, with various types of trees and bushes visible. The overall mood is serene and adventurous, capturing a moment of travel in a natural setting.

In Gaviota Pass, en route to Pismo Beach

STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.

STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.

Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual.

Men Reinforce Toledo.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.

IBY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen

LILY CREAM

Chemical Analysis Proves Its Purity

"We purchased on the open market a can of LILY CREAM. On analysis we found all ingredients contained therein to be entirely normal to milk, BEING FREE FROM ALL FOREIGN AND DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCES, thus constituting a very pure article.

"As a matter of fact, we have no hesitation in stating that we have never, in all our experience, analyzed a Cream which we have found to be purer, and we can PRO- NOUNCE THE SAME ABSOLUTELY PURE IN EVERY RESPECT.

"THOS. PRICE & SON,
"Analytical and Consulting Chemists."
San Francisco, Cal.

Lily Cream won gold medals in Paris in 1900 and in Buffalo in 1901. The increasing demand for Lily Cream has compelled us three times to enlarge our facilities. The time is not far distant when sanitary progress will demand that all people protect their health by using a pure sterilized milk like LILY CREAM.

Handsome pin cushion sent free for twelve wrappers from 10c cans of Lily Cream.

Ask for the Lily Primer—it's free.

Pacific Creamery Co.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.



NEWMARK'S Pure Teas



A smile back of every cup.

All people find the utmost of tea goodness in a cup of "Newmark's Pure."

Delicious, soothing, satisfying—the tea that makes friends with every chance acquaintance.

Six flavors at your grocers: Momikiri, Spider Leg, Gunpowder, Ceylon, Oolong and English Breakfast.

Sold only in air-tight packages — per pound 60c; half pound 30c.

NEWMARK BROS.,
Importers Roasters Packers

Equitable Savings Bank

Inseparably connected with all sound business is the sound bank. It combines the working capital of the community and applies it where most needed. Its own stability promotes the stability of the undertakings of its patrons.

The strength of the Equitable Savings Bank is shown in the sterling character of its investments, in its conservative method of making loans, and in the financial responsibility of the men who direct its affairs.

4%

**Interest Paid on
Term Deposits**

subject to six months' notice of withdrawal, with interest payable to maturity of notice.

N. E. Cor. First and Spring



**Saving is the First
Great Principle
of Success**



\$2.98
Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black only; trimmed with pleats; a good, serviceable skirt for every-day uses.

brodered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and

wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined

OUR ILLUSTRATED
A MAGAZINE OF
ESTABLISHED

...in tone and color, with the flavor of the times, the ... to the development of its marvelous natural resources and beautiful scenery of good reading matter, articles, thoughtful and correspondence, poetry, pictures, etc. The number has from 23 to 25 magazine pages of the kind at this office for a ... by all newsdealers; ... Address THE TIMES Building, Los Angeles. Magazine being complete ... public separates from the ... It is also sent to ... Los Angeles Sunday Times.

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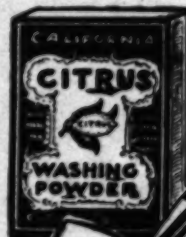
Los Angeles
Sunday

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The King of Cleansers

The real value of "Citrus Washing Powder" to the housewife can only be measured by the amount of cleansing she has to do. A little "Citrus" sprinkled in the wash water, the scrub water or the dish water will cleanse more thoroughly, more quickly and with less work than any other cleanser yet known, and instead of making the hands red and unsightly it keeps them in a dainty white condition. Your grocer sells it.

5c 10c 20c

Citrus Soap Co.
San Diego

BOWLES BROS.
Los Angeles Distributors

**Driven Back and Well Armed
Men Reinforce Toledo.**
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. BY

June 8, 1906.]

[June 8,

an apricot orchard which has already netted a profit of \$400 per acre, and it is said that Dan Wood picked before last 1300 boxes of cherries from sixty-five acres, and sold them at \$1 a box. His sixty-five trees covered less than an acre, and the total one year's receipts from that amount of land were \$1300. The same orchard netted only \$800 last year, so the crops are evidently variable. I hear some extraordinary fairy stories about apples and plums, but there seems to be no doubt that, with a big discount for exaggeration, this region has great possibilities.

High-Prized Lands.
The lands which will raise such fruit are, however, comparatively scarce, and all lands here are sold at high prices. The raw prairie of the valley near Wenatchee, if not irrigated, brings \$250 per acre, but this is in a perpetual water right, for which the companies charge about \$80 per acre. Lands which have been brought under cultivation and planted in trees sell for much more. The general increase is \$100 or more per acre each year dating from the time the trees are planted. At this rate a two-year-old orchard, if not far from Wenatchee, ought to be worth \$400, and three-year-old \$600. Orchards in full bearing are worth what they will bring, ranging all the way from \$700 to \$1000 per acre. These are the prices given me by the real estate men and the citizens here, and they seem to think not at all extravagant. They say it is all a question as to how much the land will pay on the investment, that an orchard of five acres which will bring in \$5000 per year ought to be cheap at \$5000. At the same time, if you are buying, I should consider the chances of scale and other fruit diseases, and would knock off a pretty penny. Nights and bad seasons. It is fair to say, however, that irrigated property never suffers from drought, and that the trees here are the most healthy of any I have ever seen.

The prices I have given are those asked for lands near Wenatchee. I am told there are many valleys running north and south all along the Columbia River which can be irrigated, and which will bear fruit as well as this valley. These lands are cheap, varying in value according to their distance from the settled country. Some of them are bought for practically nothing, and there are some government lands left. At present the only outlet for apples is by the river steamers, but attempts are being made to induce the Great Northern Railway to run north to the Columbia River Valley, and if this is done, one of these regions will be rapidly settled. I doubt whether all the valleys have a population of 5000, and I am told there is enough land to give each man ten times that number.

Wenatchee Apples.
The Wenatchee Valley is known as the home of the apple. Its fruits are always scarce in the East, and they bring the highest prices. Some of the apples are wholesale in New York and Boston at \$2 a box, and a box holds less than a bushel. Such apples are fast freight to get them to Boston. Apples are noted for their fine coloring and flavor. They are blemishless, and are evenly good throughout. Some are of extraordinary size. One shown by the State at the Portland Exposition weighed thirty-three pounds and was eighteen inches in circumference. It was raised near Lake Chelan, just above here. At Wenatchee took more premiums than any other apple, capturing thirty-five out of eighty-five gold medals awarded to this State for prize apples. I have been to Chelan, but I am told that the shores of that lake bordered with apple trees and that a great apple crop is rapidly developing. Thirty thousand boxes were sold by one man there last year to be sent to Burlington and Clinton, Ia. The apples brought \$1.30 a box at that point.

The Orchardists.
A carriage and drove up and down this valley after afternoon. It is now one series of orchards and vineyards. The houses almost adjoin one another, and every five or ten-acre tract. As a result, the valley is more like a great orchard village than a farming country. The houses are so close together that the women can walk a few steps and talk to their neighbors. Every house has its own telephone, and the rates are from \$1 to \$2 a month with no restriction as to the number of conversations. Most of the houses have pipe connections with the irrigation works, and each home has its own hydrant, and most of them have bathrooms and all modern conveniences. An electric light system is now being put into this orchard district, and within a short time nearly every one of these orchards, the average of which did not cost more than \$100 to build, will have its own electric light service. The mail delivery system furnishes daily mails, and the telephone buildings have been so located that no child has more than a mile to walk to school. In addition a system of country omnibuses is now being organized to take the school children from the outlying districts.

Thirteen Times a Year.
The Wenatchee people know how to raise fruit. They keep their plows going from one end of the season to the other. One man tells me that he plowed his orchard fifteen times last year, and the most of the holdings are as clean as a kitchen garden. The few slovenly growers I have seen show the lack of cultivation. Their trees have a rough bark and they are not one-third as good as those in the well-tended orchards. Trees grow faster here than in the East. On the Apple Pie farm of Virginia one seldom gets fruit from an orchard less than six or seven years, and it is ten or eleven years before the apple trees are in full bearing. Here apples are ready in five years, peaches at three, and apricots at about two years.

\$8000, of which \$4000 was to be cash and \$4000 on time. He failed to find a purchaser and kept on with his cultivation. His crop last year netted him \$4000, and he is now looking about for an additional orchard to buy.

[Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter.]

Amounting to Something.

THE STORY OF DORIS, WHO WAS
"INATTENTIVE, AND RUDE."

By a Special Contributor.

DORIS burst through the door of her father's office like a whirlwind and threw herself on a chair by his desk. He smiled. He was accustomed to these abrupt appearances. In fact, he had evolved an expectation to equal anything his impetuous daughter might do or say.

"Well, Doris, what is it now? Old Biddy hatched a family, or have you taught Don a new trick more wonderful than all the rest?"

"No, Papa," picking up a pen and jabbing it fiercely into the blotter, "but it's all a mistake. I should have been born a Hottentot or a Mojave Indian. I wish I had. I hate being civilized. I'm a disgrace to the family and—"

"Who told you all this, my child," interposed her father, gravely rescuing his pen from destruction.

"Well, Auntie said: 'Girls of 16 should have repose of manner and dignity; be cold and composed like a doorknob.' She didn't say doorknob, but that's what she meant. Anyway, I ought to be one and have no responsibility except to keep my screws in."

"You might find it a trifle confining. But what have you been doing now, Doris?"

"Taking a vocal lesson."

"What else?"

Just here Doris developed an interest in the paper knife out of all proportion to its importance, and her face wore a most inscrutable look.

"Prof. Strauss told Auntie my lesson was a failure," she explained, finally. "He said I was 'difficult, inattentive and rude.'"

"Was it true, Doris?"

"W-e-l-l, I was inattentive," she admitted, reluctantly, "but he didn't care—he's used to it. It's because I said his hands should have a baseball knuckle like Uncle Frank's, a scar, a blister—anything. They're so disgracefully white and soft," finished she scornfully.

"Or a scratch like this," said her father, touching the little brown hand on which Ajax, her pet Angora, had left a long, vivid mark of his displeasure.

"But, papa," persisted Doris, "I hate vocal training, stiff dresses, and everything proper and sensible. Shall I ever really amount to anything, do you think?"

An expression of pain came about his firm lips. "You're like your mother, child," he replied, sadly. "Heaven knows the comfort I have found in that, so it would hardly occur to me to wish you different, except, perhaps a shade less—tempestuous. Yes, you'll find opportunities to prove your worth of character—many of them. Just now, do you think you could add up these accounts—accurately, mind, no mistakes?"

"Yes, indeed," she replied, promptly turning everything bottom-side up in a hasty search for a pencil. "I add beautifully. Prof. Dodge said I was the best 'ad-matician' in his class."

For an hour Doris labored silently. Then flourishing the papers aloft, declared them without spot or blemish. "Thank you, child. And now, I'm sorry, but this letter should be mailed at once. Will you take it to the office?"

"A modest pater to say 'Will you?' " she said saucily. "And Doris."

"Yes, Papa."

"Send your troubles out on the fast mail also."

"The very thing. I'll address them to Prof. Strauss with a special-delivery," and with a laughing backward glance, she was gone.

Walking rapidly, she soon reached the postoffice, mailed the letter, and then chose, for her return home, one of the busy, crowded streets of the city.

The day was intolerably hot, and she sauntered along slowly in the shade of the buildings. There was a bewildering mixture of trucks, cars, howling newsboys, autos, and all the confused traffic of a city street at 5 o'clock.

Doris noticed, in a casual way, two little negro children on the opposite side of the street, alone—mere babies, threading their way, happy and careless, among the crowds of people. Then something near caught her attention, and when she looked again they were crossing the street. She watched them closely, anxiously.

Ah, there, they paused! In pure baby ignorance and perverseness, they bent over the glistening car rails, and kicked their stubby toes into the dust. Their little dark faces shone in happy unconcern—yes, smiled delightedly in the very face of a fast-moving trolley.

And then came a wild moment when horses were reigned back, when the great crowds paused, and every sound was stilled into intense silence.

With one glance Doris measured the situation. She knew, as did all who saw their peril, that no earthly power could stop the car on that swift down-grade.

As quickly as thought can act, and with that strange self-possession in the face of a sudden danger to which some natures are born, she sprang before the trolley and half-dragged, half-carried the two wondering children to the opposite side of the track just as the heavy car rolled by—the motorman white as death, tugging desperately at the brakes.

And the crowd, which a moment before had held its breath and shut its eyes as with vivid fancy it pictured the end, now stretched forth eager, glad hands to the negro babies.

And there Uncle Frank, happening along, saw Doris, her eyes shining, her face pale and set; two little woolly, black heads clasped close to her as though she yet feared for their safety, while two lusty young voices roared in angry protest at being thus rudely snatched from happy play.

"A brave act!" murmured the crowd, and as Doris climbed into her uncle's cart and drove away, hats were thrown into the air and cheer after cheer followed her.

When her father heard the story, he said, with a queer break in his voice. "This defrays the expenses of many poor vocal lessons, my child. I have—yes, I have strong hopes of your amounting to something."

That night, in a little shanty, out in the suburbs, two negro children with wide-open, wondering eyes, listened to the same story—slightly exaggerated. Two little ones knelt as their mother concluded, reverently:

"'Twas an angel ob de Lawd, honey as swooped down and toted ye out ob danger. Down on yo knees, both ob ye."

LUCIE FRANCES WILKINSON.

MERCY FOR A DESERTER.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY DURING WAR OF THE REBELLION.

By a Special Contributor.

The late Gen. John B. Gordon, the last of the corps commanders of Gen. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, gave this story to the narrator only a few months before he died.

A few days before Christmas, 1863, when the army of Gen. Lee was suffering the greatest privations, there was a dramatic scene in the tent of the judge-advocate general. The morning was cold, the wind was bleak, and the ground was covered with snow. The wood fire seemed to make the cold more penetrating.

Edward Cooper, wearing the gray uniform of a private soldier in the Confederate army, stood before the court-martial charged with desertion. The facts had been stated by the prosecution, and the prisoner was asked to produce any witnesses he might have for his defense. He calmly replied: "I have no witnesses."

Astonished at the calmness and dignity of the soldier, and the indifference with which he seemed to have submitted to an inevitable fate, Gen. Battle said to him: "Have you no defense whatever? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy and without reason?"

"There was a reason," replied Cooper, "but it will not avail me before a military tribunal."

"Perhaps you are mistaken," replied the general. "You are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the cause or causes which influenced your action."

Thereupon Cooper approached the president of the court and presented a letter, saying as he did so: "There, general, is what led me to go."

The letter was proffered as the prisoner's defense. It was in these words:

"Dear Edward: Since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but, before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die. Last night I was aroused by little Eddie crying. I called to him and said: 'What is the matter, Eddie?' He said: 'Oh, mamma, I am so hungry!' And Lucy—your darling Lucy—she never complains, but she is growing thinner and thinner every day. Before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die."

"YOUR MARY."

Turning to the prisoner Gen. Battle said: "What did you do when you received that letter?"

Cooper replied: "I made application for a furlough. It was rejected. Again I made application, and that was rejected. That night I wandered around our camp, thinking of my home, the wild eyes of Lucy looking up at me and the burning words of Mary seething in my brain. I was no longer the Confederate soldier—I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary. If every gun in the battery had been fired at me, I would have crossed those lines. When I reached home Mary flung her arms around my neck and sobbed: 'Oh, my Edward! I am so glad you got your furlough.' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word she said: 'Have you come without your furlough? Go back, Edward. Go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave, but for heaven's sake do not tarnish the honor of our name!'"

Every officer in that court-martial was visibly affected by the defense, but each one in turn pronounced the verdict of "guilty." The proceedings of the court were reviewed by Gen. Lee, and upon the records was written:

"Headquarters A.N.V.—The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will return to his company."

R. E. LEE, General.

The court-martial could reach no other conclusion than to find him guilty of desertion. The commanding general could pardon him and did pardon him. Edward Cooper was afterward a brave Confederate soldier. The officers raised some money out of their slender means, and sent relief to the wife and children.

S. D. F.

S.P.C.A.

Little Girl: Oh! Mr. Policeman, won't you please come quick! Some horrid boys over there have tied a can to a poor doggie's tail!

Policeman: Is it your dog?

Little Girl: No, sir, but it's my can!—[Translated for Tales, from Fliegende Blätter.

La Belle Otero, the famous continental dancer, takes no chances of loss through the twisting of an ankle, as each of her feet is insured for \$10,000.

Driven Back and Well Armed Men Reinforce Toledo.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.) CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen.

Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated. STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

At least four men were reported injured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was brought to St. Louis.

The present session of the Legislature at Los Angeles has entirely ignored this

the people here claim to be of other fruit. A Mr.

Religion of the Russians. By Frederic J. Haskin.

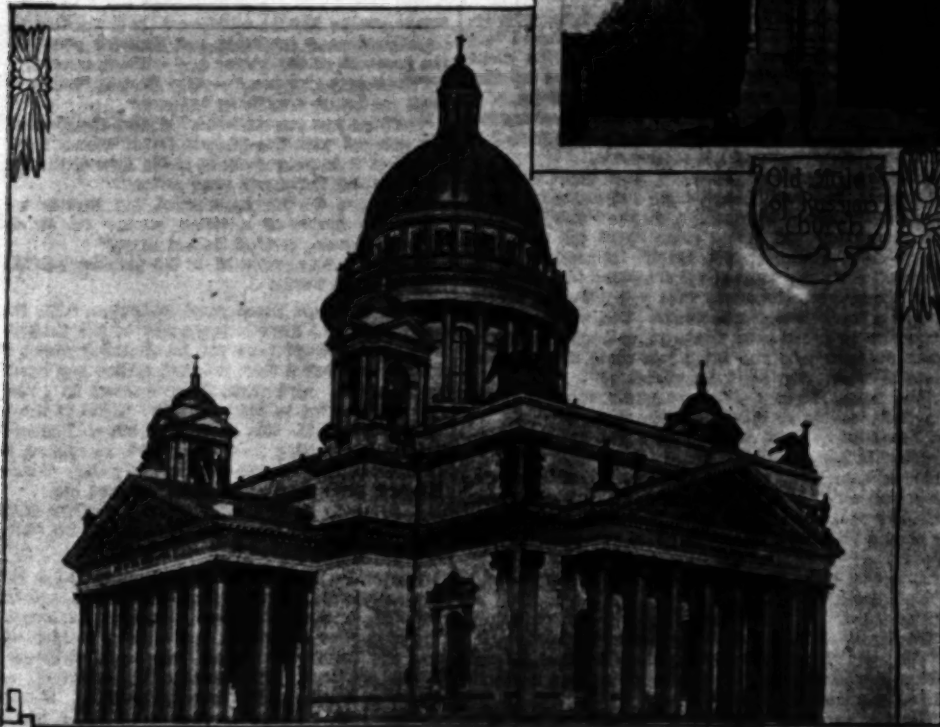
THE ORTHODOX CHURCH.

WORSHIP DISTINGUISHED FOR MUCH CEREMONY AND LITTLE SPIRIT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The religion of the Greek Orthodox church is a mass of mysterious rites supposed to have supernatural power. The absolute lack of the spiritual, and the inordinate importance of the ceremonial, are manifested by the following instances, which are only a few of many that might be quoted. A robber killed a traveler and rifled his baggage, but refrained from eating a piece of cooked meat which he found in the victim's belongings, because it happened to be a fast day. An assassin about to attempt the murder of an attaché of the Austrian Embassy in St. Petersburg, went first to the church to commend his undertaking to the protection of the saints. On another occasion when a burglar was looting a church he found it hard to extract the jewels from the frame of one of the ikons. The thief paused in his work to make a prayer to a certain saint, offering to place a rouble's worth of tapers before its image if given assistance in securing the valuables.

Ikons play an important part in all the religious observances of the Russian people. These sacred pictures are found in every dwelling and in every public house. They are even seen in dining halls and railway stations. The ikon is usually a half-length figure representing the Savior, the Madonna, or some saint. It is usually executed upon a yellow or gold ground, varying in size from a square inch to several square feet. Frequently the whole picture, excepting the hands and face, is covered with a metal plaque so arranged as to outline the form and have the effect of drapery. These sacred emblems are often ornamented with pearls and other precious stones of great value.



Cathedral in St. Petersburg

Wonder-Working Ikons.

There are two kinds of ikons, ordinary and miracle-working. Those supposed to be of a miraculous character are kept in the churches. All such have a mysterious origin inasmuch as they are not believed to have been made by mortal hands. A monk or some church official will have a vision and then announce that a miraculous ikon is to be found at a certain place. Sometimes it will be buried, or again it will be hanging from a tree. The sacred treasure will be removed to the nearest church, the news of its discovery creating a sensation in the community. Crowds of devout worshippers congregate to prostrate themselves before the heaven-sent picture, and many cases are reported where sufferers have been cured of disease.

One of the famous Madonnas is kept in a church in Moscow. Whenever the Czar visits that city he usually goes direct from the railroad station to pray in the chapel where this particular ikon is located. Rich parishioners have the privilege of taking this miracle-working picture to their homes. The carriage containing it is always recognized because the driver is bareheaded. The people in the streets invariably take off their hats as the sacred possession passes. Wherever it is taken a short ceremony is performed before it, after which it is carried through all the rooms of the house. The servants kneel on the floor so it may be carried over them. A notable thing concerning the travels of this famous symbol is that whenever it is absent from the chapel it is replaced by a copy so nearly like the original that only an expert can tell the difference, consequently there

is no interference with the devotions of the faithful, nor check in the flow of contributions from the worshippers.

Converting the Finns.

When the authorities of the Russian church determined to proselyte the Finns, little difficulty was encountered, because of the temperate demands that were made upon them. The principal requirement was that the new converts should be baptized, and little resistance was offered to this performance so long as it occurred during the summer. Thus we find a whole people accepting the semblance of regeneration without any knowledge, or understanding of the significance of the religion they were embracing. The priests found that little bribes judiciously distributed proved a great stimulus in securing candidates, and it is significant that as a result of the pay system many of the converts insisted on having the ceremony performed several times.

One of the objections the Finns raised against accepting the new faith was the long and numerous fasts imposed on its followers, but this exception was met by intimating that there would be no serious consequences if the abstinences were not strictly observed. However, the attempt was made to enforce the rules of the church by circulating the story that the ikons which were hung up in each house had the power of communicating to the priests the names of all who were negligent in their religious duties. For a while this was popularly believed, but experience tended to gradually weaken the faith in the power of the ikons to spy on the people. But it is said that some of the more prudent householders still take the precaution of turning the faces of the pictures

to the wall whenever a forbidden meal is taken.

A Devout "Knocker."

A writer well acquainted with the character of the Finns gives this instance of their straightforwardness of praying: "Look you, O Nicholas God my neighbor, Michael, has been slandering me, or if he has not, perhaps he will do so, because he is mean enough to do almost anything. I demand you must not believe him. He is a beast. He really does not respect you and me, the hypocrite when he pretends that he honors you from my heart, and hereby prove it by a taper before you."

A custom of the Finns which is called "ghost" is another indication of their simplicity as further proof that their religious professions are skin-deep. At certain intervals they go to cemeteries and place portions of cooked food on graves of all relatives whose deaths have occurred recently. At such times a prayer is said to the departed will please accept the food left and not return to their old homes because they there would not be agreeable to those who were most of the food left under such circumstances. Afterward secretly consumed by the people, the custom is supposed to prevent the dead from moving about at night, and that is why the practice is called "laying the ghost."

In Russia there are two kinds of ministers, the black and the white clergy. The



Orthodox Priest and Nun

former, while the latter marry. It is a fact that the clergy are rarely invited to the altar, seldom received in an ordinary way. Greek churches contain paintings and art, and the very rich, the parish priest is accused of extortion. Refusing to perform the service, a certain price is paid, or he could get nothing for his labor in this manner. The people have little respect for the priesthood. They look upon their support a burden. The priest contains gibes at the expense of his laborer. The proverb, "I make my periodic payments grudge every hand that gives me. I can often hear them say, 'Often they will fasten coming, and although I am out of earshot.'"

Fight at Altar.

Prospect for the priests is not bright. A good time is trying to ascertain the people and the priest stole money from a dying man; another where a fight during service and crosses they held in their hands where bad language was used during service, and drunkenness.

the place where priests are private chapels, about the same occurs as one hears in the members of the clergy try to employ them, and as cheaply as they can for a priest who he is as he flickered with the "don't pay me what I am here by eating this bread," "I have settled it, for it is an ecclesiastic to come his fast. In this case I am, as the lackey was expected, and replied: "All right, if you don't want to come plenty more of your kind who is far off."

the feeling of disrespect for the priesthood often takes the form. This is particularly true in the case of the members of the clergy were of the landlord as the priest entertained his guests and priest ducked in the pot on winter's day. Another man to tip his hat when passing in a barrel and rolled down the street of his manners in a disrespectful manner for such misdeeds a Russian proverb, "I am far off."

the ritualistic trend of the orthodox church is manifested in the innumerable forms of its worship. In January the waters are gathered with pans, buckets, and the holy water home with this sacred liquid will not be used until the next day. A woman told me that while packing to her mother she discovered some holy water which had been in a perfectly pure condition during the winter for the reason, and no peasant will think of using it in the spring until they have been blessed the fruit of the earth. There is a big service at the floral hall at a county fair where displays arranged in boxes of the Slav.

When a new house is in progress it is always placed on the sacred ground. It is completed no one can occupy it as a home, until the clerks in the employ of English architects in a new building until the ceremony is performed. At Easter every man holds his candle lighted through the house carrying it home through the extinguished. It is supposed to attend any one who is baptized. When a child is baptized the first touched with water, after the first under the water three times in baptism. The little convulsions and kick, but under he must turn their backs on the priest. This is eschewing the devil. It must be conceded that the Russian outward observance of the church regularly on Sunday make the sign when they pass the holy sacrament when required to eat animal food on all Wednesdays and long fasts at other periods. All other requirements made of the clergy can be said. They are absolute.

\$2.98

Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black only; trimmed with pleats; a good, serviceable skirt for every-day use.

Henshey's \$6.50 Dress Skirts

broidered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and skirt with pearl embroidery. Just as good garments as

wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined and trimmed.

kin.



of the Greek Church



Forbidden meal is about

ted with the character-
of their straightforward-
you, O Nicholas God!
has been slandering me
as he will do so, because
do almost anything. If
believe him. He is a
not respect you and me
pretends that he does
rt, and hereby prove it

ins which is called "a
ation of their simplicity,
their religious pretensions
Intervals they proceed
ortions of cooked food
whose deaths have occur-
a prayer is said to the
accept the food left in
old homes because their
agreeable to those who
left under such circum-
sumed by the people who
supposed to prevent the
and that is why the peo-
est."

two kinds of ministers,
the clergy. The monks

former, while the latter is made up of parish priests
happy. It is a fact worthy of comment that in Rus-
the clergy are rarely invited to public gatherings, and
which received in any kind of society. Although
Greek churches contain much treasure in the form
paintings and art, and the monasteries are reputed to
very rich, the parish priests are nearly always poor.
are accused of extorting money from the peasants
to perform the rites of baptism or burial un-
a certain price is paid, but the excuse is made that
could get nothing for their work unless they forced
in this manner.

The people have little respect for the members of the
clergy. They look upon them with contempt, and
their support a burden. Most of the humorous liter-
ature contains gibes at the expense of the priest, his wife
and his household. The proverbs and popular songs also
make complimentary references to them. In con-
trast to this attitude of the people one priest said:
"I make my periodical visits I can see that the
peasants grudge every handful of rice and every egg that
I give me. I can often hear their sneers when I go
by. When they will fasten their doors when they see
me coming, and although pretending to be away from
home, still not even take the precaution to keep still un-
der the eaves."

Right at Altar.

Respect for the priests is widespread, and many hard
cases are told of them. A government agent who spent
some time trying to ascertain the cause of the dis-
like of the people and the clergy, reported an in-
stance where a priest stole money from under the pillow
of a nobleman; another where two members of the clergy
were caught during service and hammered each other with
sticks they held in their hands. Many cases were
told where bad language had been used at the altar
and where drunkenness was found to be quite
common.

In places where priests are hired to conduct services
for a fee, about the same sort of hard bargain-
ing is one hears in the nearby bazaars. The
members of the clergy try to put the price up on those
who employ them, and the servants try to get
as cheap as they can for their masters. One wit-
nessed a priest who held a slice of bread in his
hand and looked at the servant of a rich noble.
"Don't pay me what I ask I will settle the matter
by eating this bread," said the priest, and that
was the end of it, for it is against the rules of the
clergy to eat food to conduct services if he has
any in his hand. In this case the dodge did not work,
as the lucky was experienced. He laughed at
the priest and replied: "All right, Father, help your-
self. I don't want to come for the usual price I can
pay for more of your kind who will."

Far Off.

Disrespect for the priests is so great that
sometimes often takes the form of physical vio-
lence, particularly true of priests whose
residence is on private land. In the olden times
members of the clergy were almost as much in the
power of the landlord as the serfs. On one occasion a
priest entertained his guests by having the neigh-
borly ducked in the pond several times on a
certain day. Another member of the clergy who
was in his hat when passing the landlord's house
was hit by a barrel and rolled down hill to make him-
self of his manners in future. The difficulty
of redress for such mistreatment is shown in
the Russian proverb, "Heaven is high and the
law is low."

A trend of the orthodox religion is shown
in the numerous forms of the blessing ceremony.
In January the waters are blessed. Immense
candles with pans, buckets, cups and pots to carry
the holy water home with them. It is claimed
that the candle liquid will not evaporate. A Russian
priest told me that while packing up some effects be-
longing to his mother she discovered a small utensil con-
taining holy water which had been kept for ten
years in a perfectly pure condition. All stock must be
blessed during the winter for the reason that there is no
fire, and no peasant will think of turning out his ani-
mals to graze until they have been blessed. The
blessing of the fruit occurs in August. At this
time is a big service at the church, which resem-
bles a fair at a county fair on account of the in-
numerable displays arranged in booths.

of the Slav.

A new house is in progress of construction a
few miles placed on the scaffolding outside, and
it is completed no one can start doing business in
it as a home, until it has been blessed. The
blessing is the employ of English firms will not be
permitted in a new building until the usual ceremony has
been performed. At Easter every man, woman and child
holds a candle lighted throughout the service,
carrying it home through the streets without
extinguished. It is supposed that good luck
will attend any one who can accomplish this.
When a child is baptized the little one's hands and
feet are touched with water, after which the infant
is held under the water three times. It is in every
household. The little convert may howl and
kick, but under he must go. Then the par-
ents touch their backs on the priest and spit as far as
they can. This is exorcising the devil.

It is conceded that the Russians are religious, as
evidenced by their observance of form is concerned.
The church regularly on Sundays and holy days,
and the sign when they pass a cross or an ikon,
and the holy sacrament when required, abstemiously
refraining from animal food on all Wednesdays and Fri-
days, and fasts at other periods, and observe punc-
tually the requirements made of them. But this is
all that is said. They are absolutely ignorant of the

Holy Writ and have no conception whatever of the spirit
of Christianity. That the Slav approaches death with
tranquility is due to his unbounded belief and confidence
in the saving efficacy of the rites which he so slavishly
practices.

FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Shakespeare to Date.

MODERN TRANSLATIONS OF BARD
OF AVON'S MASTERPIECES.

By Strickland W. Gilliland.

IV.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

IN a dago settlement called Pad-wah, if you pronounce
it right, and called almost anything if you don't, was
the sumptuous dump of a lieutenant of industry
named Baptista. Half the time he carried his right arm
in a sling by reason of acute coupon-clippers' paralysis.
Among his other assets and liabilities were two dizzy
daughters, Katharina and Bianca.

Bi was all to the mayonnaise in the matter of disposi-
tion, as well as of looks, while Kate had a dander that
was a cross between a glass-eyed bronco, a package of
cayenne pepper, and a bottle of tabasco. She was easy
to look at; but that's a good place to stop talking about
her if you're not a knocker. If a day passed without her
upbraiding her father and sister and abrasing a few ser-
vants, great uneasiness was felt. She was the Ben Till-
man of Italy.

Because Bianca looked like a pleasant sugar coat to
Baptista's money pill, a platoon or so of toll shunners
camped on the younger girl's trail and wanted to marry
her the worst way, which means for her money. Among
those present whenever the butler went to sweep the
front steps were Lucentio, Gremio, and Hortensio. Gre-
mio was the only sere and yellow in the herd. The others
were still anxiously reading the wild-oats crop bul-
letin.

But Baptista was very much reynard. Was he going
to lose his little Bi, and have that four-em-dash-and-
two-exclamation-marks fly-up-the-creek left on his un-
protected hands? Unanimously not. If he had to lose
his joy, his sorrow went also. This was the proposition
he sicked onto every calf-eyed hardupski that came
drooling around about Bianca. It held every one of
them for awhile. It was nice to have money, but hard
cash came too hard, with bilious Kate planned to it.

Hortensio beat it with the rest, and was sitting at
home, wondering if he couldn't raise money any other
way, when his friend Patruccio, a dead-game sport from
Verona, came carrying his trunk, and proudly announc-
ing that he and his man would be on the household ros-
ter for some time. Hortensio was as glad to see him as
people always are to see company when they are short,
but managed to conceal his joy. Then, in a confidential
moment he spilled the whole yarn to Pete.

Now, Pete was the sort that are always hunting trou-
ble, and when he got to looking over the verbal plans
and specifications of Kate, as per her unenthusiastic
would-be brother-in-law, he began to sit up and take no-
tice. He had become blawzy from fooling with the
clinging variety of peach, and the prospect of roping one
that had never been manhandled certainly made his
mouth water. He had a nerve that no dentist could
deadend, and that had lived through several years' ex-
perience in house-to-house canvassing for "The Royal
Towpath of Life," in two volumes, bound in calf and
sold on subscription only.

"Horty, old boy," he said, "cheer up. Twenty-three
for your worry. From the way you have doped the old
man's collateral cluster, it's enough to make it worth a
man's while to hitch with the harpy. I've been on the
stock exchange myself, and the chances are I wouldn't
hear her wildest tantrum, or if I did, it would seem
like a fur cap dropping down a deep well and lighting
on a feather bed. And, if the worst came to ditto, I
flatter me I can rise a little of Sherman's definition of
war myself. Take me to her."

And Hortensio did. They arrived at the million-ducat
hovel of Baptista just after Kate had been amusing her-
self by tying her sister up with a bed cord and slapping
her, and telling their expostulating papa where he got
off at. So when Pete began talking to the old man
about that nice girl he came to collect, Baptista thought
"a couple of tuts! Here's another one after Bi." Re-
straining an impulse to knock Peter's block off, he told
him the mistake.

"Guess again, papa," said Pete. "It's that fifty-seven-
variety sister of hers that I must add to my collection.
The female go-devil for mine. You and my governor
went to school together at Oberlin, so you know that
part of it. I have enough wealth to have spoiled any
common young man. At least that's the effect it has
had on me. And now if you make the property consid-
eration big enough I'll just annex this Canada thistle
of yours and have her eating out of my hand inside of a
week or two. Am I on?"

"It's a bet," said Baptista, wondering where the catch
was. Then he went ahead and gave a list of Stranded
Oil stock and town lots in Hoboken that would go with
the girl, also promising a double number of trading
stamps. And Pete, who hadn't been in any sort of
scrape that was really interesting for a long time, was
tickled clean through, and told the old man to unleash
the manecator.

When Kate came in, Pete called her by her front name,
and announced their nuptials. This removed the
zephyrs from her top's somewhat, but she had enough
breath left for a peppery come-back. Pete landed a
short-arm conversational counter to the short ribs, and
Kate upper-cut, but fell short, owing to a quick sidestep.
There was no Dotty Dialogue business about that at all.
The worse she got, the better Pete seemed to be enjoy-
ing himself, and it had Kate groggy but game at the end

of the first round. She was used to the kind of people
that fell dead when she said "Boo," and she had enjoyed
booming the undertaking business. When she had a
husky one in front of her who swallowed greedily and
yelled "More" when she dealt her worst cards, it was
different. She told her father, who crawled out under
the sofa about that time, that the friend he had brought
was all to the bughouse, and that he ought to be taken
back before his regular keeper got lonesome. Then Pete
told Baptista and the rest of the gutta perch that but-
ted in at that moment that they had had a very pleasant
session, indeed, and that she was dead in love with him
already. "It's us to the altar next Sunday."

The day of the wedding came, and everybody was
ready. But no Pete. Everybody was perfectly dippy.
Kate had a hemorrhage of talk that would have scorched
an asbestos curtain. Turning on the tear faucet she
hiked for the hay, and old Baptista for once said:
"Don't blame her a bit."

And then came Pete. Oh, no; he wasn't the scare-
crow, at all. Neither was his horse a cadaver. Huh-uh.
That plug he was riding had cornered the bleemish mar-
ket and was holding for a rise. If there was any dis-
ease he didn't have, he'd been exposed to it and had put
it on the waiting list till he had room for it. He didn't
have enough fat on him to lubricate the muzzle of a
gimlet, and the buzzards simply sat on the fence and
tightened their belts and waited. Pete himself looked as
if he had taken a bath in a glue vat and rolled through
a junk shop. Everybody laughed but father, who was
glad just the same that the relief expedition had come
any old way. They told Pete to hurry up and get
dressed so he could see Kate and go to church, as the
preacher was there and the crowd of rubbernecks out-
side was threatened with cervical paralysis.

"Dress, nothin'!" said Pete. "This is my wedding out-
fit. It's me Kate's hitching to, not my togs."

And the nerry bug meant it, too. I don't suppose any-
body ever saw another trowsau like that, or a wedding
either, for that matter; for when the preacher asked
her if she'd have him, Pete butted in and said: "You
bet your life, old Gloomy Gus. What do you suppose
she's here for? To buy a box of invisible hairpins
or a pair of dress shields? If you'll try to be intelligent
for a few minutes, I'll buy the headache powders after-
ward."

Well, this scared the knot tyer so bad he dropped his
book, and when he stooped to pick it up, Pete swatted
him one on the head that sent him down for the count.
Pete tore around till the job was done satisfactorily, and
called for a highball, then and there. When he had
nearly finished it, he took the leavings and threw them
into the scraggly whiskers of the janitor, who was
standing there giggling at him, which shows how popu-
lar janitors were even in that day. Then Pete put his
arms around Kate's neck, right there in church, and
kissed her, so it sounded like a cow pulling her feet out
of a swamp. Talk about a Newport monkey dinner—
that Pete boy had Harry Lehr looking like a piece of
pound cake that had been rained on.

And maybe the old gossips weren't dripping at the
mouth!

After they'd got home to Baptista's house, Pete said:
"Well, folks, it's clever of you to see me through this
way, and I want you to have a nice time at this wedding
dinner. I can't stay myself. I make it a rule never to
stay at my wedding dinner. Come on, Kate; let's trek
for home."

"Nix-orvitch for Katey," said the pleasant girl, recover-
ing her breath, which she had misplaced during that all-
kinds-of-a-wedding ceremony. "Take your old duds and
hike. Skidoo for yours; but it's camping here with pa
for mine. I know which side of my unceda has the eleo
on, and after these little pleasantries at the meeting-
house, I have a full view of my finish if I go home with
you. On your way. Beat it!"

"After you, me maple drip. These other four-flushers
may go and eat as you tell them or chase themselves vi-
olently and frequently around the block—it's optional.
You hit the trail with me; see? You're my mule team.
my back-forty, my sawmill, my insurance policy, my au-
tomobile, my yacht, my set of parlor furniture, my cabi-
net organ—you're any old thing that's my property. I'll
move you same as if you were a baby grand. Get me?
Come on with your loving husband or I'll knock your
block off."

She went. That's the way a woman loves to be man-
aged.

Going home, the knee-sprung horse Kate was on, took
a stumble for himself, sent Kate in a mud hole, and lay
down on her to rest. It was a horse on Kate. Pete gave
his servant a licking while Kate lay there and tried to
remember the stitch of a chair tidy she had been
crocheting last week. Finally, she got up, coaxed Pete
to quit whipping the boy, while he cussed her out, and
the horses ran away. He gave all the servants what-for
when he got home, and everything that was brought to
the table he sent back and raised Cain over.

When the tailor brought in dresses and things that
had been ordered for Kate, Pete said the things looked
as if they had been cut out with a dull axe by moon-
light, and sent them back. Kate didn't have any more
chance to beef than a man has to talk at a pink tea, and
she was getting pretty sick of ragchewing. Probably
between pains in her otherwise empty stomach, and her
tiredness at hearing a constant rumpus, she had a few
little hunches that maybe she hadn't been any human
sunbeam herself. More than likely. For within three
days she'd agree with her husband, no matter what he
said, and was about the most bridal-wise girl ever.

When he was fully convinced that she was all to the
meek and lowly, and would stay broke, Pete gathered her
up and took her back home, where they had a bully
good time, and Kate began making herself more unpopu-
lar than ever by prating around to other women about
their duties to their husbands.

Moral: A reformed nuisance is only a different kind
of nuisance.

the session of
concerned, Los An-
way, as the Commit-
has entirely ignored this

jured, and ten buildings were leveled
by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., to-
night. Halvorson was injured by fly-
ing timbers and with five others was

Many farms are reported to be com-
pletely devastated.
STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Mexican miners returned to work at
Cananea today, and the indications are
tonight that before Saturday the mines
and smelters will be working as usual.

Driven Back and Well Armed
Men Reinforce Toledo.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

Are
The
Root.

Argentine Pampas.

GLIMPSES OF LIFE SEEN THERE BY
A PASADENAN.

By a Special Contributor.

THE pampas of Argentine correspond very closely to the Mississippi Valley of the States and the great plains of the Canadian Northwest, but on a show-down they would prove far truer to the name of "plains" than anything we have north of the Isthmus of Panama. Nowhere else in the world is there so large an area that approaches so near to an absolute level as do the pampas. The exigencies of railroad building best illustrate this fact. Look at a large-scale map of any of the flattest of our Middle-Western States and observe how no red line, representing a railroad, holds to a straighter course than that of a row of children playing hippity-hop across a broad lawn. This is because the country is not level;

increasing in importance. Formerly, master and man lived alike, both in mud huts and on a diet of carne asado, galletas and maté. Now, all this is for the peons, while the master divides the time between his palatial estancia house, where he lives like a medieval baron, and Buenos Ayres and Europe. Probably nowhere else in the world, certainly not outside of the great cities, is there so great a gulf between the standard of living of the highest and the lowest. Nowhere have I seen such lavishly-run establishments as those of these land kings of Argentina, both native and British, and nowhere among Caucasians have I seen such primitive quarters and such hard living as among the peons and gauchos of the same country. The eight or ten weeks that I have spent in various parts of the pampas were almost equally divided between these diametrically opposite ways of living, giving me all the advantage of sharp contrast in showing the one up against the other. It is an amusing and rather novel experience to sit with the knees under mahogany and sip French wine from a glass of Mauzé crystal one day, and the next to hunch up on a horse-skull stool and suck maté through a bom-

and stables and fancy cattle, and their imposing antiquated agricultural machinery, are responsible for a substantial deficit every year, a deficit which, by their thousands of hectares of land out to Italy, antry regularly make good, and with some to spare. Over and above this, the steadily increasing value of their lands, incident to the growth of the country, doubling and trebling their wealth every few years.

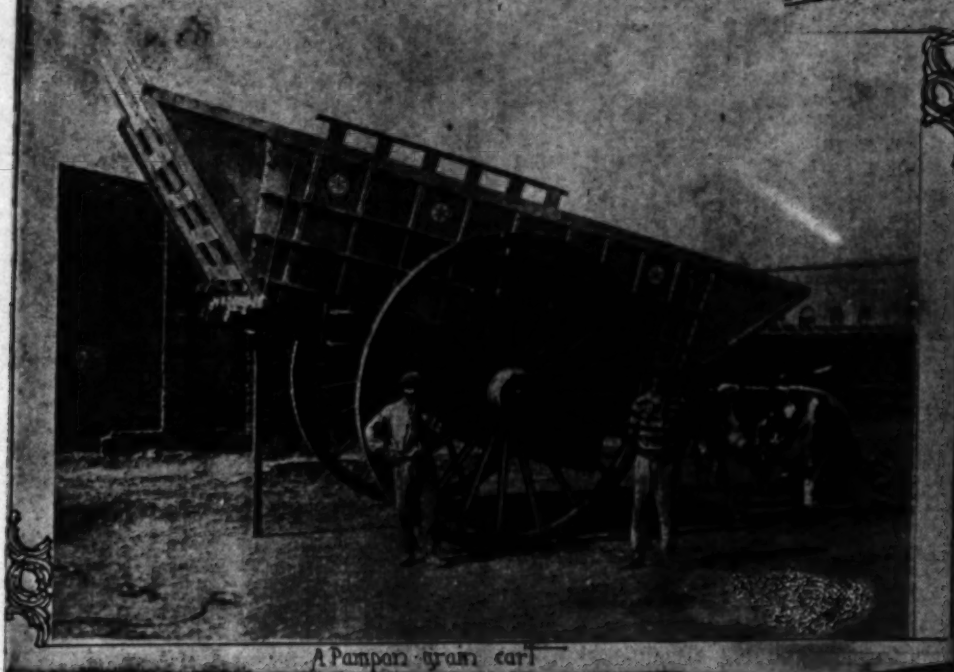
Speaking of gentlemen recalls to my mind how good my right to that title not long ago on one of the pampan estancias. I had met the proprietor of the estancia some time before in Mar del Plata, and during that I was in the vicinity he had looked me up and brought me home with him for a couple of days. It chanced that on the evening previous to my meeting the mayordomo, or manager of the estancia, a Cambridge man, ex-army officer and the possessor of the V. C. and several other "gallant-action" orders, returned from a week-off in Buenos Ayres in a condition just one stage removed from delirium. Drink, it appears, was his besetting weakness, and in normal intervals he was a most amiable fellow.



Round-up of horses on the Pampas



Estancia house and grounds in the Pampas



A Pampan grain car

the curves are to reduce a gradient that cannot be avoided by cuts or fills. Now look at a railroad map of Argentina and see how the lines radiate from Buenos Ayres like the spokes of a wheel. Whether northwest to Rosario and Cordoba, west to the Andes, southwest to the Pampa Central, or south to Mar del Plata and Bahia Blanca, their course is invariably almost perfectly direct. The Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway has the longest "straight" in the world, where, between Vedia and Mackenna, in the heart of the pampa, the rails run for 175 miles without an inch of curve, and but for an "S" at the former place, would continue so for 206 miles. This is indicative of the real thing in level land.

To the average inhabitant of the pampas a gentle swell on the bosom of the plain is a thing of interest, and a hill a thing to revere; I don't know exactly what his idea of heaven is, but I feel perfectly safe in assuming that it contains mountains. We build our heavens of the stones of our desires, truly enough, but as the current of our desires usually runs to something that we have not, it follows that the plans and specifications we draw up for our "hereafters" must contain many new departures. What we want loses most of its charm when it becomes what we have; hence he who comes nearest satisfaction in this world has the less to look forward to in the next one he plans for himself. There is much the pampas does not have, and therefore the more to look forward to; least of all has he mountains, from which I give hills and dales and rugged peaks the first place in the heaven of his desires.

The pampas of today are not the pampas of thirty years ago. Then, the prevailing pursuits were pastoral; now, those horticultural take the lead, and are rapidly

billia that has been in a dozen other mouths before it comes to you; or perhaps to have imported English lamb chops and French peas for 11 o'clock breakfast, and for 5 o'clock dinner a hunk of smoky, greasy carne asado, cooked on a steel spike in the midst of an open fire, and eaten by holding in the hands and rending with the teeth. But whatever, and by whomever dispensed, it was tendered with a free and unforced kindness that reduced it all to the same level.

Talking with an Englishman in Bahia Blanca a while ago, he divided his countrymen who owned estancias in the pampas into two classes: Those who were gentlemen when they came to the country, and those who were not gentlemen when they came to the country, but had since become such through the accession of wealth following their foresight and good management. The definition of gentleman herein implied may be somewhat open to question, otherwise the statement gives a very good idea of the situation. They are all gentlemen; only part of them came ready-made, and the others made themselves. I met many of both classes, and as hosts I would say that neither leave anything to be desired; as practical farmers, those of the acquired gentility seem to have rather the better of it. The latter do not return to England every summer on a visit, have fewer fads and fancies, will use American machinery when it is proved to them that it will do twice as much work with less men than the English, and in many other ways display more "horse sense" than the born gentleman. Most of these are making money faster than they can count it. The others are making money, too, but because they cannot help it, rather than for any other reason. They farm as gentlemen farm in England, and their kennels

a brilliant cricketer and polo player, this was one of the great favorites in the fashionable circles of the capital. His quarters adjoined mine, and before breakfast, being, as he himself explained, in condition when a man fears to be left alone, he knocked on my door and came in.

Now there is only one thing that a man suffers from acute melancholia, superinduced by a week-end there is only one thing that will do him any good, not drink, it is not precept or preaching, nor is it adoration to "Never mind; look at the fun you are having. It is nothing more or less than sympathy. I am a dispenser of sympathy I never believed in half-measures. If romance serves better than truth, I will take romance. If you haven't been in the place of the man who believes you have; otherwise your sympathy will lack spontaneity, and be mechanical and useless. I made a most devoted friend once of a man whose young wife died on the voyage from London to Durban, by telling that I, too, had just had a wife that she had died on our wedding trip, and that I was sleeping under the waffles of South Australia; almost forgot his own grief in comforting me, and always brightly and cheerfully, except in the long passages, where he never fails to refer to the ship born of our common loss.

So it was that when I saw the trembling young Englishman, with his hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, in my doorway, I knew exactly what to do. Taking him by the arm I led him to a couch, and, placing him on the shoulder and called him "old fellow," I told him that he would soon be right, that I was of the way myself and could appreciate exactly how he felt. The effect of the last was galvanic. My patient to his feet with shoulders squared as at attention, that had shifted in shame met mine with a look of fingers that had trembled fairly fused mine in the of an iron clasp, and a voice that had faltered, clear and eager with "Say it again, old chap, say that you have been like this yourself." "I am not," I answered, with calm mendacity. "I know it!" he cried; and my arm grew stiff with the pressure on the fingers. "I have been this way myself. I knew you were a gentleman as soon as I saw you." Five minutes later he was lying like a child upon my bed.

I wonder if it is generally appreciated how a hand a woman has had in populating the most silent places of the world. I do not use the word "ulate" in the sense of colonizing, nor yet of peopling. I merely mean that a huge number of men who otherwise be making themselves and their families by living rationally somewhere inside of the civilized world, are dragging out various kinds of instances in odd corners of the world, for no other reason than that they have been unfortunate in some affair. When a woman is disappointed in love, she goes to company; in like contingency a man seeks a woman, and that, too, in proportion to the strength of his disappointment. On which showing woman is a more man a fool; for where the one forgets her original purpose in the joy or pain of another attachment, the other broods, forgets everything else, and becomes a

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The New China.

HOW CHINESE STUDENTS VIEW THE CONDITIONS OF TODAY.

By a Special Contributor.

It is seldom that the Chinese standpoint, in any of the many oriental discussions that have arisen in American publications, has been presented by the Chinese themselves. Under the direction of a young Chinese student by the name of Shin Yen Luther McLean Jee, however, who is a senior in the University of California, a series of articles were prepared by Mr. Jee and other Chinese, which shed considerable light upon the present unrest which seems to be prevalent in China, in regard to the educational reform among the Chinese. The publication for which these articles were intended, the university students' "Blue and Gold," was entirely destroyed by the San Francisco fire, except proof sheets of the series of articles referred to. This is therefore the first time that they have been given to the public. They consist of an article on "Chinese Students in American Universities," by Mr. Jee; a discussion of what the oriental department of the University of California is doing to prepare young Americans for work in China, by Prof. John Fryer, Agassiz professor of oriental languages in that institution, and for many years an instructor in Chinese colleges; an account of "The Educational Outlook in China," by Fong F. Sec, a California graduate, and a final article by another Chinese, Chee Soo Lowe, who is this year a graduate of the university, on the subject of "Engineers for China."

Fong F. Sec says: "A keen observer of oriental affairs recently stated that the educational reform that is going on in China is greater in magnitude than either the adoption of Christianity by Europe, America and Australia or the rise of Buddhism and its subsequent spread throughout Asia; for it will not only affect the 400,000,000 Chinese, but will react upon Europe and America. A few years ago the problem that confronted the well-wishers of China was how to teach a people who were so conceited and self-sufficient that they thought they had nothing to learn from the west. The problem of today is how to pass from the old into the new learning with the least friction. Modern education is the key that unlocks the Chinese heart and intellect today."

"Stated briefly, the Chinese government aims, in the course of time, to have a new system of education that will correspond to the system which exists in the United States, with its elementary schools, high schools and universities, with a great national university at Peking. Along with this programme, attention is to be given to the normal, the industrial and technical and the military and naval schools. This will take time; and the task is a gigantic one."

"There is no more encouraging sign than that such influential viceroys as Chang Chi-tung and Yuan Shi-kai should take the lead in sending students abroad to be educated, in carrying out this national programme. Each day brings fresh confirmation of the government's sincerity in introducing changes. Temples are now being turned into schools. The latest and most radical change is the complete abolition of the antiquated competitive examination system."

"As the new schools are being established, the chief difficulty has been to get qualified teachers for instructors. The first group of students sent out to America, Europe and Japan are being summoned home by the government to take the initiative. But what are they, compared with the greatness of the work to be done? So the Chinese government has no recourse but to turn to the Japanese for help."

"At the invitation of the Chinese government, a number of Japanese educators have gone to China and are doing good work. Now that peace has come to the Orient, the Japanese will turn their attention to the educational conquest of China. It is well that, in this time of need, the Chinese command the sympathy of the Japanese so powerfully. The Japanese will be bound to play an important part in this work. Their teachers receive five or six times more pay in the Chinese schools than in the schools of Japan. They can adapt themselves to conditions of life in China more easily than a white man; besides, their reading knowledge of Chinese gives them an advantage, although their pronunciation of English is very poor. To learn from them is to learn at second-hand. Moreover, Japan herself still looks to the west for teachers. For these reasons a reaction has set in, and there has been a falling off in the number of students who flock to Japan in quest of new learning."

"China has already shown a disposition to follow the example of Japan in dispensing with the services of foreigners. This is premature. No doubt such unfortunate occurrences as her Hangkow-Canton Railroad experience with the west have engendered this spirit. However, in face of the herculean undertaking before them, the leaders will have to see the necessity of accepting aid from foreigners for some time to come. Though she will be obliged to do so, yet her experiences with western nations during the last hundred years have given birth to a national spirit, characterized by a conscious self-independence and less of a disposition to a passive acquiescence to the dictates of the west. In matters educational as well as the development of her material resources, more and more will she, while making use of her foreigners, endeavor to control her own destiny."

"Some people are inclined to censure the Chinese for this tendency, and infer that there is no future for American energy in China. Interpreted, this national temper means 'China for the Chinese,' which is identical with the principle, 'America for Americans.' Plutarch, long ago, said that 'it is well to go for a light to another man's fire, but not to tarry by it, instead of kindling a torch of one's own.' This was the spirit that

dominated the pioneers of America, with the self-independence and capacity for initiative, which characterize the Yankee of today as the outcome. If these qualities are as admirable in an American, they are likewise admirable in a Chinese."

"One of the encouraging signs of the times is the number of Chinese students who come to the United States; it is also a healthy sign that Uncle Sam is learning to distinguish a Chinese gentleman from a coolie, and the Chinese students are beginning to receive civil treatment at the hands of the immigration officials. Who is likely to be in deeper sympathy with China's efforts toward reaching a higher and nobler life than the emancipator of the negro, the champion of Cuba, the school-master of the Filipino? California, the gateway to the Orient, is destined to have an important share in this work. China is a land of opportunities. It is safe to say that the Chinese students who are toiling obscurely in American universities, will, many of them, be the leaders of new China in a few years. What will be more natural than that they should direct the future students of China to their alma maters, where they, themselves, had drunk from the fountain of knowledge?"

"Opportunities in China? The air is electric with opportunities. The situation is full of thrilling interest. It is estimated that 1,500,000 Chinese students present themselves for the examinations for the B.A. degree annually. By virtue of their number they constitute one-fourth of the students of the entire world. Impressive is the thought that one-fourth of the world's students are seeking light, with their faces turned toward the west. Long, long has been the midnight; but the refulgent rays from the torch of modern learning are kissing the lofty mountain peaks and bathing the teeming plains of the land of Confucius, and 400,000,000 of Celestials are striking their tents for the morning march."

"One of the writer's pleasantest memories of his undergraduate days in California was the privilege he enjoyed in knowing the university men and women who are looking forward to commercial, diplomatic, educational and missionary relations in China. We want many more of you to come. We want you to come, not for the sordid desire for exploitation, but in the disinterested and friendly spirit to help usher in China's renaissance. In doing so, you will exemplify in your lives the broad humanity which is so beautifully expressed by one of your American poets:

"Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair,
There is the true man's birthplace grand;
His is a world-wide fatherland!"

Engineers for China.

Writing of the engineers of China, Chee Soo Lowe, B. S., says:

"The Chinese people throughout the whole empire appreciate the value of a scientific knowledge. They understand that it 'explains' the natural phenomena. By the diffusion of fragmentary truths among the millions of that great country throughout the common schools and current magazines on the 'explanations' of the natural phenomena, the dark cloud of superstition, which has long checked the progress of the race, is breaking and is rapidly floating away. Schools in which western ideas and modern sciences are taught, are looming up all over the country; particularly in the coast provinces."

"The Imperial government is making every inducement to the Chinese who have graduated from recognized colleges to return to China. The provincial governments are liberally supporting students to study in America, Japan and Europe. The recent abolition of antiquated and stereotyped forms of essays from the Imperial competitive examination is the most important step toward reform. The well-disciplined and brilliant minds will no longer crave for official ranks alone as their goal, but will turn their attention to the progress of the world."

"The Chinese have long known of the abundant wealth which is buried in their land. They have conducted metallurgical operations, on a small scale for centuries back, and this fact may be proved, for instance, by their beautiful work in old bronze. They have all kinds of minerals there, and if the mines could be opened and conducted on a modern, scientific basis, they would, in a short while, turn out a surprisingly large output of both precious and base metals. In the southern half of Shansi, and in the portion of Honan, north of the Yellow River, an area of over 25,000 square miles, lie coal beds and iron deposits—the largest coal beds known in the world, and the richest iron deposits known in the empire. Besides these, are thousands of other deposits, untouched and unknown."

"Although the Chinese realized what they had, their method has been entirely too crude to extract these minerals or metals with sufficient rapidity to be commercially profitable. With a view toward improvements along this line the Chinese government made concessions to syndicates which might be composed partly or wholly of foreigners to open mines and to construct and conduct railroads. This was done to encourage the people to develop mines and to construct railways strictly on modern methods. But before long the foreign element of these syndicates exhibited the strong tendency of wholesale 'grabbing.' They insisted upon having the original agreement modified and remodified, sometimes through diplomatic influences, but more often through pressure exerted upon government, until they are perfectly satisfied. And it is a singular fact that these modifications have been invariably of betterment to the syndicates and detriment to China. There seemed to be no end to this sort of thing, so that now the Chinese government and people have finally come to the positive conclusion of granting no further concessions to concerns in any way connected with foreigners."

"To preserve the integrity of China, the construction of railroads and the development of mines must be carried on. Who are to assume these undertakings? This grave responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the Chi-

nese engineers. The future destiny of the Chinese depends upon the earnestness of the Chinese students."

"What must be the qualifications of these students? Take, for instance, a mining engineer. He must be a graduate of one of the leading mining colleges. He should have a broad, practical experience, a thorough theoretical knowledge of his profession, must be a man of tact and business ability. Important of all, he must have the fundamental principles of his profession thoroughly inculcated in him. In his country, isolated and lonely, so to speak, he must be ready to meet all accidents and emergencies and to solve the problems single-handed. It is not enough that there would be a mechanic, chemist, or electrician within calling distance from whom he could obtain help."

"Will the limited number of Chinese engineers graduate from the western schools be able to carry out the whole work successfully and with sufficient speed? No; they must seek help from foreign engineers. They will doubtless look toward America for the help, for it is the prevailing belief among the Chinese Americans have not shown as strong a 'grab' as other foreigners have."

"Of course, the Chinese will confide only in their own. The managing engineer of a mine, therefore, necessarily be a Chinese. But is that what we have explored field of China entirely closed to American engineers? No; if they go at things rightly and they will have better chances than any other to do good work. They may become assistants or superintendents of different sections of the mine. In short, we put the premium on honest men."

"At present, China calls more urgently for engineers and railroad engineers. What I have said about engineers applies equally well to civil engineers. I hesitate for a single moment to think that China need not other branches of engineering as well. I mention the most pressing ones for the immediate future. If the young American engineers could go to China rightly and honestly, I strongly believe that they have the best opportunity to do plenty of good, to do direct and ultimately promoting the progress of the Chinese people and the welfare of the world."

Chinese Students in America.

Following is Shin Yen L. M. Jee's article on "Chinese Students in American Universities:"

"Through Chinese students studying in American universities on the influence of American universities on the Chinese cannot be overestimated. As China has been awaking since the Boxer War, and is introducing western sciences and institutions, it is in great need of those students who have received education from western countries. For such education America furnishes the Chinese youth the best chance. According to a recent Chinese statistic, the number of Chinese students in American universities is greater than in any other western country. These students, owing to the fact that they receive their services is so great while their number is much more valuable to China than the students are to America. The tendency of the Chinese opinion today, as well as the recent policy of the Peking government, shows that the influence of educated in western countries, especially in America, will be, in the near future, strongly felt throughout the Celestial empire; and its influence is practically American universities."

"China, today, needs men of higher modern education. She needs engineers to build up her railroads and to supervise her factories; and she needs economists to make her new laws and direct her policies. With these needs urged from all sides, she has realized the importance of having her educated in western countries. On the other hand, the young men have realized the imminent need of services to their country and have been turning to seek education in western universities."

"American universities, especially the University of California, attract Chinese young men much more than European universities, with the possible exception of those of England. The reason is two-fold: first, the English language is comparatively familiar to them; second, they can find friends of their own race in America much more easily than in Europe. The total number of Chinese students in American universities and colleges at present has reached fifty-eight. California has eighteen. A large majority of these students are in the eastern colleges for higher degrees have been graduates of the University of California."

"As to the work of the Chinese students in America, a large number of them have shown a remarkable ability to master higher studies. A young man will prove this truth: Dr. C. H. Wang, a Chinese, 24 years only, graduated from Yale last June with a degree of Doctor of Civil Laws with high honors. Dr. C. Y. Yen, a young man of 27, was awarded a university fellowship for his excellent work in physics, and was honored last June with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Besides these, there are many Chinese graduate students in eastern universities who are candidates for higher degrees. Instruction shows that the mental power of the Chinese is no weaker than that of the western youth; and this insures their future success."

"The real great success of these students rests upon how they apply their academic knowledge to practice; how to convey American ideas to the Chinese and how to influence them with what the Americans have been influenced by the Americans. To prove that it is a success or a failure in time and experience have not been long enough. Although a few of the successful Chinese students have recently summoned home and placed in positions. Their future, at any rate, is bright. Their influence on their countrymen will be

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brodered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

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wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined

destiny of the Chinese students of the Pacific Ocean between America and China, on which American civilization will travel. They will be a means of transporting true American ideas to the Far East, and they will be able to modify the public opinion of the country, more than would be accomplished by a century of ordinary contact with the Occident. They will be able to insure a peace and trade in the Far East, which treaties and military forces cannot insure. In the most effective instruments through whom and by which American civilization, or rather American education, can exert its wonderful influence on the East.

John Fryer has the following to say of the work of the oriental department of the University of California:

For many centuries of stagnation, China has begun the pressing need for an entirely new departure in government, laws, and social life. The Imperial government is now traveling in Europe and America to inquire into these subjects and to report to the throne with a view of establishing a thorough system of reform in the government of this new departure which commends itself to the judgment of every one.

The recent visit of the Imperial commissioners and the University of California has served to emphasize the importance of the oriental department of this university. It is the wisdom of its founder, many years ago, in providing for the cultivation of a better acquaintance with the Chinese and their country.

During the ten years in which this department has been working, a small but successful beginning has been made in the face of many difficulties. Upward of a hundred students have commenced the strenuous task of acquiring one of the languages of the Far East, while over a hundred are enrolled in the various lecture courses that deal with oriental subjects. Already a demand for students of this department has commenced, and several are in China filling diplomatic, educational and other positions. These results, taken in connection with the rapid growth of events in the Orient, seem to point to an ever-increasing demand in the future.

It is not to be supposed that the main object of this department is to promote the study of oriental languages. Although this is a highly fascinating and profitable study to those who have sufficient time and inclination for it, another important object kept in mind is to awaken an interest in the classical literature of China, which has, more than anything else, made her people together as a unit century after century. In time may not be so very far distant when this literature will be better appreciated and our knowledge of it as important to the classical literature of the world.

The work of the department has been to offer, in the past, the past history and present state of China in domestic and foreign relations; to investigate the causes which have prevented this educated and intelligent people from holding the position to which they are entitled among the other nations of the world, and to make into our own political, commercial and social life in connection with that vast empire. It is by the means of such studies the future of the merchant, the professional man, the educator and the philanthropist may be better able to direct the action toward the production of better results that shall be equally conducive to the good of the United States and China.

It is to be acknowledged that, like other western nations, we have hitherto been acting without sufficient knowledge of China and the Chinese, and regardless of the fact that trade could be fully extended and social intercourse beneficially promoted. Hence, our course has been somewhat narrow and one-sided. The recent visit of the Imperial commissioners has shown that the treatment of some of the middle and better classes of Chinese who have come to our shores with the purpose of carrying on trade, or of obtaining a higher education.

One step toward providing a remedy for our past ignorance respecting China and the Chinese has been carefully collated and promulgated by the oriental department of the University of California in the form of lectures, covering a wide range of subjects. It has been shown that if wealth and power are to be a responsibility; if the United States has been internationally raised up from the small beginning of a century ago to become one of the dominant nations of the world; if her destiny be through the apparent influence of her commerce, to civilize large sections of the world; then, indeed, a vast responsibility attends her position in China, and our treatment of her people must be used for the elevation and liberation of a now a weak empire, but one possessed of great latent energy. Our free political institutions must be made to extend their advantages to a less extent which will not be slow to return all of the good that we have done for her. Surely we ought to extend to her all other great powers in extending the interchange of commodities. The time has come for us to understand that such benefits freely returned to the donors with a ten-fold ratio; and that from a selfish point of view the exercise of such a policy is a far better policy than the commission of such a crime.

It is responsible to overestimate the effects of such a policy in China where her millions are just now beginning to desire to participate in the benefits of western civilization. The splendid results which must accrue

to the United States from wise administration of her intercourse with China, even in the existing generation, will be mutually beneficial beyond description. One cannot calculate the extraordinary commercial activity which will be created by 400,000,000 of active and intelligent beings with their limitless desires, keen perceptions, and indomitable industry, when free scope is given to their singular and untiring energies. Nothing less than a persistent effort to bring about this consummation should satisfy those who are in any way connected with our oriental department.

"Promising openings in China for graduates of every college in the university will, ere long, begin to appear. Awakened China must have schools and colleges in every town and city in the empire. She will want hundreds of thousands of good pedagogues from western lands, and tens of thousands of engineers, with medical, legal and other professional men and women. She cannot progress fast enough without them. Those who know the language and literature of the country will, of course, have a much greater preference. To supply such professional men and women is the general duty of the university, while to give them their special instruction in the language and literature with a general knowledge of the country and people, is the special province which the oriental department has taken in hand."

J. R. GABBERT.

Louisa's Young Man.

HE WINS HER CONFIDENCE AND
TEACHES HER A LESSON.

From Pall Mall Gazette.

LOUISA strolled disconsolately along the "Monkeys' Parade." She was supposed to be at chapel—and she was half sorry now she wasn't. How glad she had been when the sun came out and she could safely put on all the fine things she had bought on "Bargain Day!" Not a blouse she met was a patch on hers; she had a real dead bird in her hat; and, though "extra smart toes" looked nicer than they felt, that wasn't where the shoe pinched just now. That cat of a Sally Mould! To make her hurry over the washing-up (which meant a row with the missus when she got back)—to be punctual to the minute—and then to be cut like this! Suppose Sally had picked up a young man (and much good might he do her!) was that any reason for passing people by as if they were dirt?

Louisa had come up from an Essex village nine months before. She blushed to think of the stupid country girl who had agreed to wear a red ribbon on her arm so that her missus might know her at the station! But now, thanks to Sally and the others, she had learned a thing or two. Only last Sunday her master's old uncle had all but kissed her at the door in mistake for Miss Alice; and, let them laugh as much as they liked in the drawing-room, it was no bad compliment, anyway. It was a wonder the missus didn't faint—she, who could hardly see her exchange "Good morning" with the milk man without coming out with a lecture on the dangers of speaking to strange young men! But young men had no terrors for her. She could hold her own with any of them. She only wished she had the chance.

"Good afternoon, Miss!" a suave voice startled her. "Good afternoon," she responded guardedly. "I don't remember as we've met before."

He looked at her, but it didn't do to make yourself too cheap. That was the first law of the "Monkeys' Parade." But that much she had known even before she came to town.

"Beg pardon," he went on, unabashed; "I thought you was a lady I used to know down Enfield way."

"Get out!" retorted Louisa, ambiguously. "I must 'ave 'ad dust in my eyes," he murmured admiringly; and the subtle flattery won her heart.

"Try the chemist down the street," she temporized. "He's jolly good at that sort o' thing."

He tapped the pavement with his stick like a blind man, and begged her to lead him there at once. She burst out laughing, and they walked along together. They passed the chemist's without even noticing that it was shut. They strolled into the pretty northern park side by side, and strolled out of it again arm-in-arm. They had great fun in choosing a place for tea, and, once inside, in getting the best value for their money. He went so far as to offer to pay her share, which made her ask him what he took her for; she showed her purse, with her new month's wages, which made him reply: "For a princess in disguise!" It was long before she left off giggling at this witticism, and could get on with the story of how her friend Sally had trodden on the carpet sweeper in the dark and taken it for a burglar and alarmed all the neighborhood. In return, he told her of his prospects and his loneliness, and how he had taken a fancy to her at first sight. And before they parted at the corner of her street, on the stroke of 9, they had learned many more interesting things about each other.

On the following evening Louisa contrived to slip out and let Sally know what a good turn she had done her by her shabby trick. His name was Henry Harmer, and he was a traveler by trade, and he was just turned 26. And he was going to meet her again on her evening out, and they were going to the Empire (first house) together; and he had promised to give her a surprise. Sally listened enviously (the new half-crown she had changed for her young man had proved by daylight to be a bad one,) and hinted darkly she believed all men were much of a muchness. But Louisa complacently thought herself of his gentlemanly manners and his fair mustache, and the flashing ring upon which he could "raise a fiver any day of the week," and gave her friend

clearly to understand she had no more need of her advice than of her company.

Forty-eight hours later the pair of lovers were comfortably seated in the gallery of the local Empire and spending a pleasant evening. Louisa duly marveled at the conjurer, shuddered at the acrobats, thrilled at the battle scene, and roared at the antics of the funny man. This last brought down the house by winding up his watch (which he always kept twenty-four hours fast to make sure of catching his train) and producing a sound like stage thunder. "Spring's broke!" he cried in a hoarse voice. "Like me!" Louisa laughed until the tears came into her eyes.

"Ow'd you like to 'ave a watch like that?" whispered Henry.

"Offer me one, and then you'll see!" she replied mischievously.

"Dare me?" He took a small case from his pocket. "Guess what's inside."

For all answer she snatched it from his hand. "Oh-h!" she cried. For it contained the daintiest little gold watch she had ever dreamt of!

The funny man hit his friend on the head with a broomstick, but Louisa didn't even laugh.

"Whose is it?" she cried breathlessly.

"Yours, if you like!" murmured Henry gently.

She shook his arm off her waist angrily. Did he mean to say it wasn't real, after all?

"Real eighteen-carat," he smiled, "jeweled in five holes, warranted for ten years, Bank of England time."

"And—a present for me?" she eyed him incredulously.

"Did you ever 'ear of 'Awkins and Spender?" he asked.

Louisa nodded expectantly. Who hadn't heard of Hawkins and Spender? The great firm that threw bills under the street door every other day, offering to supply you with your heart's desire on the shortest notice, and the longest credit.

"That 'appens to be my concern," he continued proudly, "an' when you was so anxious about the time on Sunday it come upon me like a flash that the only thing wantin' to make you equal to the tip-toppest lady in the land was a nice gold watch. So I kidded the gov'nor I'd spotted a customer for one, an' 'e picks me out the best we 'ad in the place!"

"But you'll have to give it back!" she cried, disappointed.

He laughed encouragingly. "Yes, in three months, in six months. An' then I can change it for another—or who knows? Why, they'll trust me with any amount," he bragged, "so long as I show 'em a receipt."

Louisa was much touched by this proof of confidence. Such a watch as this, she confessed over the hurried chocolate and cakes after the performance, she had longed to wear ever since she was a little girl. And Sally, with her twopenny-ha'penny silver one, would be crying her eyes out for jealousy. But missus would be wondering where she got it, she bethought uneasily.

"Tell 'er you bought it," he suggested boldly.

"And where did I get the money from, Mr. Clever?" she laughed pertly. "She'll go counting over all her treasures."

"Say you're paying off a shilling a week," he chuckled. "Look 'ere, I'm down this way Fridays, collectin'—s'pose I call in and ask for the instalments?"

It was amazingly artful of him, thought Louisa. He produced a fountain pen, and she signed the receipt; and when they parted they were still laughing at his little plot for taking in the old lady and seeing each other on Fridays.

It was rather silly of him, though, to forget her warning and come round to the front door instead of the back. For her missus, of course, was down on them like hot bricks, and it was lucky Henry played his part so well. He winked wickedly at her as she gravely handed over her shilling, and solemnly wrote out a receipt on one of his firm's forms. All he had the chance to whisper was his fear that he might be unable to see her until the following week. And all her missus's comment was that she was an extravagant little fool.

But Louisa didn't mind, for she trod on air. That is, until the next Friday, when a shabby-looking stranger called from Hawkins and Spender for the "instalment due!" Henry's whereabouts, he vouchsafed, frantically, weren't his business—which was to call where he was told. From that day Hawkins and Spender were the bane of her life. After many wretched weeks she offered to return the watch to Mr. Harmer, if he'd call for it himself. The collector took this as a personal insult, and appealed to her missus "to save unpleasantness." He produced her written promise to pay a shilling a week for a hundred weeks! Poor Louisa protested in vain she had signed nothing but a "receipt;" her scrupulous mistress declared she'd either have to keep her word or lose her place. Louisa sullenly acquiesced, still with a faint hope all might yet be well; until the sight of Henry, arm-in-arm with another girl on the "Monkeys' Parade," drove her to despair. With some difficulty she pawned the loathed watch for half a sovereign, stealthily made a bundle of her best belongings, and took the next train to her Essex home.

J. M. JACOBS.

A RETICENT TOMBSTONE.

Dr. Sawyer of Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Mass., was discussing the early education of the older generation. "It was not such as people get now," he said, "but I am not ashamed of it. When I think of it I am always reminded of an epitaph I once saw in a desolate little town. It devoted two lines to the virtues of the good woman buried there, concluding with this line: 'She averaged well for this vicinity.'"—[Everybody's]

YOUTH AND AGE.

Young Man: In the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as fail.

Old Man: I suppose not, but as your education advances, you get a different sort of lexicon.—[Bohemian.]

the present session of the Los Angeles Convention, the Committee has entirely ignored this

jured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated.
STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Driven Back and Well Armed
Men Reinforce Toledo.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen.

The Sea Serpent.

NATURALISTS OF REPUTE ARE FAST
COMING TO BELIEVE IN IT.

By a Special Contributor.

ONE sign of the times is the increasing number of well-credited naturalists willing to openly admit the possibility of the "sea serpent." None of this category does but scoff, however, at the old notion that the monster is a "serpent" in our understanding of the term. In substance, what they do believe is that some of the many "sea serpents" reported by travelers of high repute and abstemious comportment may be real, living, colossal, terrifying monsters of the deep—survivors of past geologic ages. "Other species have survived these same ages, so why not these?" ask our honest and progressive savants.

That our sea serpent is none other than the great zeuglodon of old is the most popular of these theories.

during the chalk-forming epoch, when the interior basin of this continent was occupied by a sea above whose waters the Rocky Mountains were beginning to emerge. Six species have been found in New Jersey alone.

Even more terrible was the elasmosaur, the most colossal of those sea lizards. It had a whale-like body, long and flexible neck, short paddles, serpent-like head and tail, and veretebræ nearly as large as those of the elephant.

Plesiosaur Lately in California Gulf?

And then there is the terrible plesiosaur, a few of whose kind may still survive to terrify mariners. It is held that it is just as possible for the plesiosaur to survive as for some of our sharks, which dated back to the same geologic period. This huge marine lizard, which fed on fishes, had combined with its huge lizard body the elongated, tapering neck of a monstrous duck, the flat head of a serpent, teeth in distinct sockets, the paddles of a turtle and a comparatively short tail. Some suppose that the largest specimens were 100 feet long and had eyes of the size of a town clock, or three feet in diameter. Mr. Lucas has the story of the captain of the

most wonderful jumper which ever existed on earth. It walked, kangaroo-wise, on its hind legs, which were seven feet in length, and according to whose estimate it is estimated that the creature could leap thirty feet in a bound. It stood fifteen feet in height, its arms were small and short, but armed with claws like those of some giant eagle. Springing upon its victim, it pressed it to the earth with its great weight and proceeded to tear it to pieces with teeth and claws.

This Monster Surely Lives.

A fair likeness to the traditional sea serpent is by the calamary or giant squid—a mollusk of the present time. It is related to the common cuttlefish and is one of the giants of the entire animal kingdom. Its eyes are sometimes a foot in diameter, and it has short arms, besides two mighty tentacles, sixty feet in length, with which it grasps its prey. This creature is the terror of the fisherman in the Pacific Ocean, who now and then sees above the gunwale of his boat the greedy stare of a pair of green eyes, blinking dinner plates and always the summons to



Plesiosaur



Elasmosaur

Iaelaps

Mosassaur

The zeuglodon, an ancient mammal related to our modern seals, is generally supposed to have remained extinct since long before man's advent upon earth. Yet some animals whose bones are found together with those of this creature, and which therefore lived at the same time, are still surviving and flourishing upon earth today notably the Australian ceratodus and our own gar pike. If these two have survived the stress of time, why not, then, at least a few zeuglodon?

This ancient sea serpent answering to all important specifications of the modern monster, was sometimes seventy feet long and eight feet in greatest diameter. It had an enormously long tail, propelling it probably from twenty to thirty miles an hour, and a proportionately small, pointed head four or five feet long. Its long neck could be reared some twenty or twenty-five feet out of the sea when it wished to take a comprehensive view of its surroundings, and alongside this neck were arranged in pairs a number of large, bony, scale-like plates. It carried in front two powerful swimming flippers, not unlike those of the fur seal.

Its jaws were armed with grasping and cutting teeth, and it seems to have ferociously preyed upon other animals. The species was once numerous in the shallows of the old seas of southern Europe and of the Gulf of Mexico, its bones being found now and then scattered along our southern coasts. It has been called the "whale-like king of lizards," yet was in reality a mammal, and not a reptile. It is generally thought to have been an ancestor of the whale, although some naturalists claim that it died without issue. The best skeleton of a zeuglodon known to the scientific world was obtained by the National Museum, Washington, some time ago from our southern seaboard. Mixed with these bones were the shell of a turtle three feet long and part of the backbone of a water snake which in life had measured twenty-five feet from head to tail. Frederick A. Lucas, former curator of zoology in the National Museum, but now director of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and who admits that he "inclines rather to belief than to unbelief in the monster"—the sea serpent—says that the zeuglodon corresponds perfectly to the sea serpents of popular tradition. But he adds that no one can deny that with the zeuglodon there may yet survive in the depths of the ocean such monsters as the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaur, mosassaur or hadrosaur. Other naturalists—no less than Prof. Louis Agassiz and Prof. Spencer Bayard, former secretary of the Smithsonian Institution—have admitted this possibility.

Or Perhaps the Awful Mosassaur.

That the ferocious mosassaur still lurks in the unfathomed caves of the sea is a theory in support of the "sea serpent" probably next in popularity to that concerning the zeuglodon.

The mosassaur was a fierce, carnivorous eel-like lizard, forty feet long, with flat and pointed head and jaws armed with large and fierce teeth, the lower jaw having an attachment of cartilage, like that of the modern serpent, by which it could open its mouth to an enormous extent. The vast tail was flat and deep, like that of a colossal eel, and with this it whipped through the water at tremendous speed, accelerated also by its pair of swimming paddles. From snout to tail it was covered with scales of an almost impervious armor. Ten species inhabited the United States millions of years ago,

British ship Fly, who, while becalmed in the Gulf of California, in twelve fathoms of remarkably clear water, a few years ago, saw crawling over the bottom an extraordinary lizard-like animal, with long serpent-like neck, short tail, and four flippers like those of a turtle. Mr. Lucas regards it as remarkable that this skipper, who doubtless had never heard of a plesiosaur, thus describe one with amazing accuracy, both as to form and probable habit. The plesiosaur had a companion and relative—another of those possible "sea serpents" of today—the ichthyosaurus, whose name we remember as an old standby at spelling bees when we were children.

Perhaps 'Tis the Ichthyosaurus.

This ichthyosaurus, or fish lizard, was a great creature, often forty feet long, clearly built for speed, with a powerful vertical tail, four paddles and high-back fin. In general, it might be called a great lizard with a fish's tail and fin and the swimming paddles of a turtle. Its tremendous alligator-like jaws were armed with great teeth for rending and tearing. With the exception of the mosassaur, it was the most ferocious and terrible marine reptile of its day. It fed on fishes, sometimes near the shore, but usually it frequented the deeper ocean in pursuit of its prey. It dived to great depths, and is supposed to have had eyes of telescopic power. These eyes were a foot in diameter, and their chief use seems to have been to enable the creature to see in the gloom of the ocean depths.

"Who can say with certainty that the ferocious ichthyosaurus or that other huge fish-eating lizard, the plesiosaur, may not lurk even now in the dark, unfathomed caves of the sea?" asked Director Lucas.

Another gigantic reptile inhabiting the seas in that chalk-forming epoch was the hadrosaur. It was thirty feet long as it swam, stood twenty feet in height as it waded, kangaroo fashion, on its hind legs, through the ocean shallows. It was not carnivorous, like its fellow-lizards above mentioned, but browsed upon seaweeds. With its great jaws, shaped like a pair of salad spoons, it picked up marine growth in huge mouthfuls, grinding it with its 2000 teeth. Associated with these reptiles was the iaelaps, perhaps the

death, for next moment the calamary throws out a frightful snake-like arm, provided with powerful suckers, which mercilessly cling to him while he is down into the sea and devoured.

This monster, dragging its awful snake-like arm behind, swims backward, forcing water out through its siphon. Its tail has horizontal, rudder-like shape. It is sometimes elevated a considerable distance above the sea, when it looks very like a head, while the enormously long arms trailing along behind the water appears like a giant snake's tail. Directed by the opinion that some noted sea serpent have been caused by this creature of present times, which, he says, inspired the Norwegian of the "kraken."

Seal-Like Monster 249 Feet Long.

Dr. A. C. Oudemans, after carefully analyzing many of persons witnessing sixty-five sea serpent appearances on the eastern coast of our continent, six such visitations off Norway and fifteen off the coast of Iceland, after weeding out the "cheats" and "hoaxes," came to the conclusion that the monster is, in fact, a giant mammal belonging to the family of the seals and sea bears—being most nearly related to the last named. Now, the great zeuglodon belonged to a tribe, but its greatest known length of seventy feet far surpassed by the dimensions which Dr. Oudemans has deduced for his sea serpent after averaging accounts as seem to come from sober and trustworthy men. He estimates its length to be as great as that of the whale, and says that its head, resembling that of a seal, probably reaches nine feet in length, while its long neck stretches out over fifty-three feet. It is not unlike that of the seal, attains to sixty feet in length, while its tail tapers to a point like the trunk. It has two flippers on each side, and is covered all over with hair, like that of the seal, and being possessed of manes. "A new-born pup probably has a length of about twenty feet," says Dr. Oudemans. "The animal is evidently quite a harmless creature."

JOHN ELFRETH WATSON

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[June 3, 1906.]

An Alchemical Episode.

THE DISCOURAGER OF ENMITY AND HIS GREATEST TRIUMPH.

By a Special Contributor.

SHORT time ago, any person seeking in Chinatown for an alchemist would have been at once directed to the establishment of the Honorable Tung How. But now any one needing help in the preparation of a pleasant surprise for an enemy, or in any of those abstract sciences beyond the experience of Ming Tung, that mighty scholar, or of Pang Yuen, that honorable and gifted astrologer, would assuredly be advised to visit that young and affable person, Ye Se.

"Truly the beneficent Ye is but a youth," the stranger would be informed, "but his knowledge is most stupendous. Once he was pupil of the Honorable Tung How; he possesses greater knowledge than the master. Especially is the young man proficient in the art of discouraging an enemy. Might the enemy be an honorable man named Tsun Fang? Or Chin Ye? Not at all. Then there is no harm done, though these persons were lately to visit the great young man. When one's enemy is there, it is well to make a triumphantly quick decision. Call upon the affable Tung How instead? Not in such a case. For ordinary affairs, perhaps; but never when the Honorable Ye Se has been called upon by one's enemy."

Upon the seeker for an alchemist would shuffle across the Court of Honorable Men and visit the gifted youth, whose little room was above Win Gee's eating-house. The establishment of his rival was in Chong Tung's room, on the opposite side of the court. As Tung sat at his window, many were the curses that he uttered upon himself; for he knew that Ye's reputation for skill in the art of discouraging an enemy was due to an incomparable formula, which Tung himself knew.

It was an untoward day that Tung decided to try this formula upon Ye Se. For weeks before, ever since he had so uncivilly objected to an insult which Tung, his master, had put upon him, Tung had been working upon the formula of discouragement. Now, even in the midst of his defeat, Tung was cheered with the knowledge that the fault lay with his own ill-luck, and not with the formula. The impeccability of that was proved by the steady stream of clients going to his room.

The youth first renounced Tung How's protection, and placed himself under that of the Hip Ye Tong, his master, who was willing to let him go in peace. But Tung, a young man presumed to set up as an alchemist, declared that, Hip Ye Tong or no Hip Ye Tong, the youth must be put down immediately. Truly, great was the used, for the Hip Yees were triumphant promoters of each one of that dark fraternity carried a torch.

In Chinatown, even while the discourager was preparing to use it upon Ye. At first it seemed as if the formula would be no need of it, as the youth, under the patronage, was almost compelled to drop his business and go to work.

An alchemist in Chinatown, unless of particularly subtle mind, must have some other business as well. Tung was excellently provided for in that respect; he was of acid he "sweated" some of the substance of American gold coin; he dealt in Hangchow jade and opium, and he peddled tea, lacquerware, silk and other things among the people of two foreign temples, in both of which he was an esteemed member.

On the other hand, Ye Se depended solely upon Tung, and as Tung perpetually asserted, the youth was even a full-fledged alchemist, having taken himself away from his master long before the proper time. This reason the young person had a triumphantly good time of it.

Ye Se, he was continually casting about for means to get the necessities into his stomach, and into his alchemical apparatus, as well. He found it as Tung How would tell him; alchemy was a most exact and engrossing science; to be successful one must spend time, some great deal of each day and must be given to experiment. Now, the Five Pearly Ones, what occupation can a youth have that will provide food for the furnace under his hand, and that one under his blouse, and still find time to go on in pursuit of the Alkahest? Very, very difficult, indeed, though Tung, with his three ways, all out of Ye's hands, was prosperous enough.

But there came a possible opening for Ye Se; he saw its possibilities and he tried to keep it open for Ye Se.

Chong Loo, the honorable peddler of tickets for the lottery conducted by Chong Loo, decided that he was not sufficient yet to return to China, so he displayed his chak-che, or paper of entry, by which he was permitted to remain in the Land of the Flowery Kingdom, and his appearance a trifle, and lay in wait for a customs officer. When that individual should come upon him, Che-le would be transported to his land, and a position eminently suitable for Ye Se would be vacant.

Ye Se worked in the youth's behalf; and Tung, who had a supreme and voluble contempt for the Companies, and even a greater silent hatred for the Hip Ye Tong, which was not one of the six, and who dared not revile, began to put the finishing touches on his extinguisher of enmity.

He realized that he ran a most triumphant risk; although the mine had been sprung, he could declare that he had been a victim of his own ignorance. If one of little learning chose to trifle with the

mysteries of Nature, let him pay the penalty. Even in skilled hands alchemical experiments were dangerous; witness the windows of Tung's abode, out of which the glass had long been blown; witness the scars upon Tung's hands and face; and, most convincing of all, recall the death of Chung Hai, Tung's predecessor, who was found without a mark upon him, dead among his chemicals.

This line of defense was a great comfort to Tung How. He began upon it at the same time that he began to prepare his formula, and he considered it a good omen because he had completed them both upon the same day.

The extreme youth of Ye Se was all that prevented Chong Loo from giving him the promise of the position as soon as Che-le had been apprehended by the government officials. In anticipation of that event, Ye cultivated a look of dignified maturity, and Tung proudly went around the courts and alleys with the outside of his queue plentifully sprinkled with gray.

At length the news was passed that a certain "Glim-cum," a fat-paunched spy of great cunning, was about to make a visitation. Thereupon those who had no chak-che and were not ready to go home, went into hiding; Che-le packed his bundle, and Ye Se and Tung How made ready for the contest. It was evening when the spy was expected; but it was only a little past noon when his portly shadow darkened the passageway of the Seven Steps, which led to the Court of Honorable Men.

In the deep silence which then fell upon the empty court, Tung issued from the tenement, and turned into the passageway of the Cooling Breeze. He had a chak-che, and did not fear the spy; but at such a time it was better not to meet him. Once through the passageway, he disappeared in the first open doorway, scuttled upstairs, and got out upon the roof. None questioned him; without doubt he was going to carry aid and comfort to some one in hiding.

The roof upon which he was adjoined that of Win Gee's establishment. Win's kitchen, however, was of but one story; and Tung clambered from roof to roof until he stood on a two-story building overlooking this kitchen of Win Gee. There, partly sheltered by a bamboo matting, the youth Ye Se carried on his work, and Tung looked down into the laboratory of his rival.

Ha! Joy of joys! Triumph of triumphs! Ye Se was absent; a pot sat over a tiny charcoal fire, and in it simmered some prentice effort in the sublime science. All was as it should be for the successful discouragement of enmity!

Cautiously Tung How took from beneath his blouse a bladderful of some semi-liquid substance, and by means of a string let it down until it hung directly above the caldron. Presently the heat had the desired effect; the bladder cracked, and the contents oozed out and mingled with the substance in the pot.

Tung How stuffed the empty skin out of sight, slunk over the roofs until he reached another open scuttle, hastened down to the ground and back to his room in the tenement. There he seated himself at the window, to await the news of the accident. Until Ye Se came to stir the fire, the mixture would remain harmless enough; with an increase of heat would come the catastrophe.

Hardly had he settled himself at his post, when two foreign devils, leading a bulldog, emerged from the passageway of the Seven Steps. This worried the Honorable Tung How; he had not counted upon foreign devils sharing Ye Se's fate. When the elements in that pot did their duty, they would sink to the roof of Win Gee's kitchen and roll off like sluggish syrup into the passageway below. They would be no respecters of person, though their peculiar virtues would be somewhat impaired before the foreign devils had been enveloped. Al-ya! those foreign officials always made such triumphant trouble in such cases. The spy was out of danger; he had gone to work in another part of the settlement.

The two men and the dog, however, showed no signs of an early departure. The one who held the dog squatted against Win Gee's wall, while his companion stepped into the court and began a series of shrill whistles.

In Chinatown there are two kinds of dogs; these resemble the two kinds of men who dwell there. One kind of dog and man is truculent; they are renegades and are bitter against those of white skin. Dogs of this kind are kept to guard the premises; the men help to formulate and execute such of those wretched deeds that for many reasons rascals of the yellow race are unable to carry out alone.

The other dogs and men are the most miserable of outcasts. They have fallen down hill so fast and far that they have rolled over the ledge of caste, and have sunk into the pitiful depths of Chinatown's degradation. They shrink from a white face and cringe before a yellow one. The dogs are pets of the children, and are well fed; the men, between gratuitous opium dreams, or debauches with that colorless, brandy-like liquor known as wol-quo-lo, carry coal and make themselves otherwise less useless.

Tung How knew at once that the two foreigners below him were in search of one of the second class of dogs. Occasionally other foreigners came thus, to find an outcast dog against which to pit their own. The animals with the square jaws and clipped ears and tail, always killed the spiritless curs; and thereby were given greater courage to battle with their own kind.

Al-ya! now both men were sitting in the passage; they were determined to wait until the needed attention had been bestowed upon that fire! He hurried down the tenement stairway, and began to shuffle towards them across the court.

One of the foreigners came out of the passage and resumed the whistle. This time it was answered by a tentative bark from beneath a step; and there came into view the brown muzzle of the pet of the youngest in the household of Chong Loo.

"Al-ya! Go back, fool!" cried Tung How. "You will be eaten."

If the strangers saw the dog, they could never be induced to go away.

They had seen him; one of them dragged the bulldog

to the street end of the passage, while the other enticed the victim into the trap. In a moment the brown dog was in the toils, with a foreign devil before and behind him. The bulldog made a frantic tug at his chain, and finding himself free, plunged down the passage.

Then there was a premonitory sizzle from the roof. Tung How squealed with horror and was answered by a yell of surprise from Ye Se, as that youth tossed the pot and its contents down into the passage. It fell directly in front of the bulldog.

What followed could not properly be called an explosion. The pot's mouth seemed to gasp, then give a giant sigh, and a heavy, brown vapor sluggishly flowed through the passage. The bulldog dropped dead in his tracks; the man at the street end choked and dropped, and the one in the court rolled about in agony upon the pavement. The brown dog leaped over the edge of the baneful cloud into the pure air, and ran yelping into the tenement.

And the odor, the indescribable, palpable stench, that clung to the stones! Even Tung How, born and brought up in Canton, and an heir of Chinese alchemy besides, could not endure it! In a moment the vapor, vanished; but the smell drifted out into the street, where some impetuous foreign devil immediately sent in a call for the fire department and the ambulance. The latter carried the dog's owners to the hospital.

The spy found himself unable to continue his quest in the Court of Honorable Men, although he went in long enough to capture Che-le Quong. As Che-le, with a smile upon his face, and the spy, with a handkerchief upon his left eye, Chong Loo joined a group gathered around Ye Se, listening to a recital of the affair.

"Truly it was a propitious moment when I came out upon the roof," Ye Se concluded. "But an odd half-second more and the youngest of the household of Chong would have had no dog of excellent reputation. It was one of my simplest preparations—a little matter for the discouragement of enmity—yet it served as well as a product of my best skill could have done. I go back to my work now; may all have a prosperous evening!"

"Wait!" cried Chong Loo. "Wait but an odd half-minute! I wish you to honor my miserable lottery, by distributing tickets in place of the affable Che-le Quong. Be assured that it will in no way interfere with your other and most celestially-endowed pursuit."

Ye Se stopped to consider the matter. "My studies are most engrossing," he said at length, "and they require much time. Yet do not despair, honorable man, I shall assist you. Now," and he fixedly gazed at Tung How, "I go to make another mixture for the discouragement of an enemy."

B. F. NAPHEYS.

IN A WORD.

The King of Ashanti has 3332 wives.

A young Jones is born every forty minutes.

The number of known stars exceeds 100,000,000.

Contributors to the London Times are paid \$25 a column.

One man in six in the American navy is a total abstainer.

The parrot appreciates music more than any other of the lower animals.

It is said that smallpox leaves no scars if red curtains are hung about the patient's bed.

Over 20,000,000 leeches were used annually twenty-five years ago, but now not 1,000,000 a year are used.

No less than seventy-one amateur poets have sent John D. Rockefeller, Jr., congratulatory poems on his son's birth.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, turns red every two or three years, owing to the presence of a peculiar aquatic plant.

The world's largest prune orchard—in Los Gatos, Cal.—contains 50,000 trees, and yields an annual profit of \$50,000.

A record-breaking plate-glass mirror, in the dining-room of the Savoy Hotel, London, is 158 inches square and a half-inch thick.

A fish that drums is found in the waters of Mauritius harbor. When caught and held in the hand, a vibration of the skin behind the gills is to be seen, and a delicate rub-a-dub, as of a distant tenor drum, is heard.

DISTINCTLY ELIGIBLE.

He came hurriedly from the parlor to the piazza.

"Who was that handsome young man who just left?" he asked.

The fair girl smiled and blushed.

"That was Harry Barker, pa," she said. "He has just proposed to me, and he tells me that his income is fifteen thousand a year."

"Fifteen thousand a year at his age? Great Scott, what is he? A learned lawyer, an eloquent divine?" said the old man.

"No, father," she answered. "He is a professional baseball player."

SHE CALLED HIM.

Close-listed Husband (to extravagant wife:): My dear, that dress of yours is exquisite! I would like to see you wear it all the time.

Wife: I'm so glad you like it. I'll have my portrait painted in it, so you can hang it up over your desk, and then you can see it forever.—[Translated for Tales, from Fliegende Blätter.]

A PARDONABLE ERROR.

Society Matron (very décolleté:): There, now I'm ready. Give me my cloak.

Little Daughter: But, mama, you've forgotten your waist.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, whose husband recently retired from his position as Ambassador to Austria, is the originator of the famous Rookwood pottery.

In the present session of the Legislature, Los Angeles is entirely ignored this

and four men were seriously injured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was brought to Los Angeles.

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated. STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

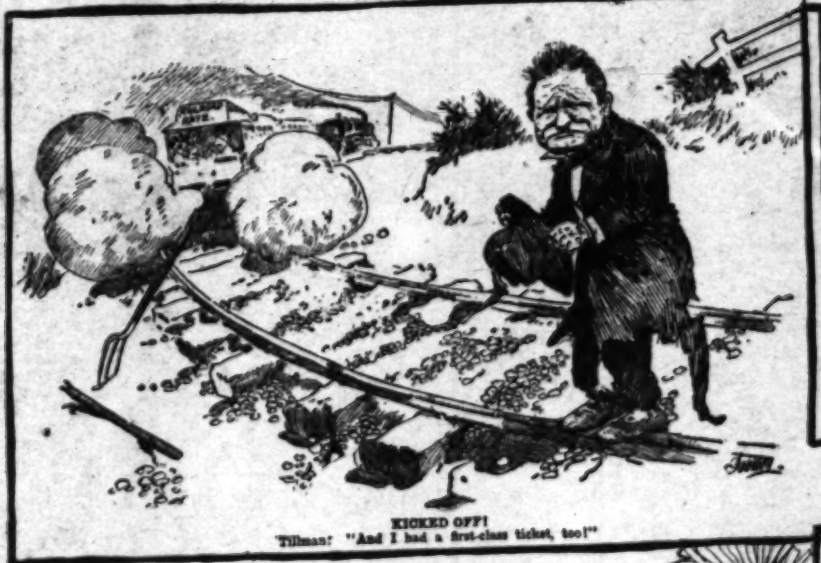
Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Driven Back and Well Armed Men Reinforce Toledo. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen.

Some Leading Cartoons of the Day.



LONDON PUNCH



CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER



INDIANAPOLIS STAR



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS



ST PAUL PIONEER PRESS



INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Inventions

HIS FRIEND TEL
HIS NEW M

By Edga

II. THE M

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to any one save Hawkins.

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Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black
only; trimmed with pleats; a good,
serviceable skirt for every-day uses.

broidered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and

wool chevrons, in last
fall's styles, in blouse
or coat effects, ele-
gantly tailored, lined
and trimmed.

The House Beautiful—Its Flower Garden and Grounds.

BOUGAINVILLEAS.

ANSWERS TO NUMEROUS INQUIRIES RECEIVED.

By Ernest Branton.

MANY inquiries come to this department concerning bougainvilleas, how many kinds, which is best, where you can get them, how much frost they will stand, etc. To satisfy all these and at the same time set at rest many doubts regarding these popular plants is the purpose of this article.

All bougainvilleas are more or less tender and thrive only in Southern California. Though a few are grown north of the Tehachapi it is only in favored spots, for they quickly perish in climates similar to that of Fresno and are also occasionally killed in parts of our southland subject to heavy frosts. They are fast growing vigorous climbers (properly shrubs) which bloom very profusely and are of easiest culture. Their flowers are small, light yellow, tubular blossoms, and what is generally known as blossoms are really modified colored leaves, known to the botanist as floral bracts.

There are but three valid species and a lingering suspicion exists among botanists that there are but two. In horticultural practice, though, there are many, for the species have many varieties. The three species are all native to Brazil and belong to the order Nyctaginaceae of which order the common garden four-o'clock is a member, as well as our own native species, *Mirabilis Californica*. All are some shade closely bordering on magenta, the off colors being natural sports, which in horticulture, generally constitute a variety and often a separate species.

The three natural species and their varieties are: 1. *Bougainvillea refurgens*, which has no varieties and is itself suspected of being a variety of number three. 2. *B. glabra* and its variety *Sanderiana*; these two are the most common in Southern California. 3. *B. spectabilis*, which has larger bracts and is very variable in color. Gardeners and nurserymen have propagated one very fine colored sport which goes by the name of *B. brasiliensis* and is fairly well known in our section. *B. spectabilis* and its varieties were the first introduced to horticulture and the type was considered planted before the introduction of *B. glabra*, but on account of the few flowers compared with *glabra* was soon left behind in the race for popular favor, with the exception of its brick-red sport, known to the botanist as variety *lateritia* of *B. spectabilis*, but to the nursery trade as *B. lateritia*.

This latter plant, though many years in garden culture, has baffled the ingenuity of nearly every gardener to propagate it, and is considered the most difficult of all plants to "strike" from cuttings. *Bougainvilleas* do not seed in this climate, and in Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies where it has flowered, the seeds from *lateritia* always produce plants of the undesirable magenta shades, so that the grower has no alternative but to reproduce this sport from cuttings. So difficult is this process that small plants have risen in value from \$1 just ten years ago to \$5 at the present time, with not one-tenth the number in the market that is called for. The magenta shades clash with, or "swear at" every other shade or color, so that they are becoming less popular each year. The brick-red *lateritia* seems to be particularly harmonious and of a very bright, pleasing shade of red. As a bloomer it is probably the most floriferous of any wall cover we have, and even at the high price of \$5 each they are eagerly sought out and purchased, though there are few on sale in this city at present. One lady at the flower show remarked that she thought the demand for this plant was largely created by reason of the magenta shades being so displeasing, but *lateritia* is certainly the finest vine that can be grown in practically frostless sections.

Pruning Trees and Shrubs.

The proper pruning of trees and shrubs is an art understood by very few people, and it is unfortunate that so few gardeners understand this work. Some little pruning is needed each year, yet how few understand even how the limb of a tree should be cut off. When cut close to the trunk the wound soon heals over, but where an inch or more of stump is left it eventually causes a decay of the trunk at that point.

Most gardeners prune shrubs "to give them shape," which results in an unnatural condition, lacking the artistic grace given by nature. Each tree and shrub has a characteristic appearance quite its own which man cannot improve upon by pruning. Then why prune at all? For many reasons. Along the roadside we do not wish the limbs of our shade trees to hang so low as to interfere with passage underneath. By a careful cutting away some of the foliage in the center of a tree, we but anticipate the pruning which nature will eventually do. In this way light and air are allowed to enter and our tree will grow more thrifty thereby. We cut out the dead wood because it is unsightly, getting rid of the surplus which nature has pruned for us.

The Puzzling Aster Blight.

There are two important diseases either of which might be called "blight." One disease, which is variously referred to as "wilt" or "stem rot," results from the attack of a parasitic fungus, a *fusarium*. An early symptom of this disease is the changing of color in portions of the plant to a dull yellowish green, which is followed by a blighted appearance, and later by a rotting of the stem. The restoration of attacked plants to a healthy condition is hopeless, and as the fungus persists

for an indefinite period in the soil it should never again be used for the growing of asters. The cause of the "yellow blight," although long sought for, is still unknown. No parasitic organism has yet been found associated with it. The disease is not dependent upon soil conditions, nor is it necessary to refrain from growing asters in soil in which diseased plants have occurred.

Tiny Trees.

The midget of the whole tree family is the Greenland birch. It is a perfect tree in every sense of that term, and lives its allotted number of years from seventy-five to 130, just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height under the most favorable conditions



FOR NARROW STREETS.

seldom exceeds ten inches. Whole bluffs of the east and southeast coast of Greenland are covered with "thickets" of this diminutive species of woody plant, and in many places where the soil is uncommonly poor and frozen from eight to ten months a year a "forest" of these trees will flourish for half a century without growing to a height exceeding four inches.

Hawaiian Huckleberry.

On the island of Hawaii are great thickets of the ohelo, or Hawaiian huckleberry (*Vaccinium reticulatum*), which the natives consider sacred to Pele, the goddess who is supposed to preside over the famous crater of Kilauea, and which, together with white pigs and chickens, are thrown by them into the boiling red lake during an eruption to appease the wrath of the aggressive dame and thus cause the rivers of lava to cease flowing on their destructive course. These berries grow in clusters on low bushes right on the very brink of the brimstone beds, and are so numerous that a bushel may be easily gathered in half an hour. In appearance they somewhat resemble a cranberry, and the flavor is pleasantly suggestive of grapes.

The Dahlia.

No other garden flower has been more improved upon of late years than the dahlia. From the old stiff forms and dull colors have been evolved ever new and graceful varieties and dainty tints.

Introduced over 100 years ago, the dahlia speedily became a favorite. The form then was almost a perfect ball, and the more spherical and artificial it was, the higher it was prized. Gradually, however, it lost favor and was looked on as a coarse stiff flower of little value and seldom cultivated. Since the new cactus dahlia came this has all been changed. The old stiff forms have given way to loose, fantastic shapes. New irregular and esthetic varieties now originated and being introduced have redeemed the dahlia and made it the most popular garden flower grown. Every conceivable color and shade of color from pure white to almost black is now represented, and besides its gorgeous tints and splendid colors the chrysanthemum appears dull and faded. The noble and fantastic shapes of the beautiful

blossoms attract and charm the spectator; and very many, who hitherto only despised the dahlia, become converted to the cactus. For California it is among the very best bedding plants. Our weather suits their requirements, and the fog—so fatal to flowers—never hurts the bloom of the dahlia. In March, they will bloom very profusely and last from June till November. Any kind of soil they provided it is moist and rich. Plant them about six inches deep. When the shoots appear, off all but one. When this has grown four or five high, pinch out the top or end—it will soon branch after which, fill in around the plant with well-manured soil. Treated in this way, they will grow sturdy and resist high winds. In conclusion, I advise to disbud freely, pinching out all the buds on each stem. The improvement in size and number of the blossoms more than repays the extra labor. For exhibition flowers, disbudding is indispensable.

Cinders for Paths.

The fact is not sufficiently well known, that cinders make excellent walks. Their use for this purpose has proven very satisfactory, especially in economy. The practice is to use about five inches of material, first screening it through one-half of eighth-inch screen, lay the rough on the bottom, fine on top, rolling each course with a hand or horse roller is not necessary, besides the horse of the material. Repairs are easily made; a resurfacing with screened cinders is easily applied, grades of more than 4 per cent. they are not able they are liable to wash out.



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wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined and trimmed.

[June 3, 1906]

June 3, 1906.]

The City Beautiful—Its Avenues, Streets, Parks and Lakes.

FLOWER SHOWS

COMMENTS ON THEM IN GENERAL AND IN PARTICULAR.

WHAT constitutes the full equipment of a flower show is a question to which no satisfactory answer has been returned. In some cities east of the Rockies, the walls have been hung with paintings in oil and water, by local artists. With others it has been statuary, grouped, or mingled with plants. On several occasions some noted band, orchestra, or singers were advertised as the chief attraction to the general public. In almost every instance attractions other than floral have been considered necessary to success.

This shows an unhealthy taste for variety and excitement, more noticeable in the United States than in any other country; scarcely apparent in the New England States, but more pronounced as you drift westward toward the Mississippi. On the Pacific Coast we are "about medium." In the United States the question of flower shows that are successful financially, and other-

sweet peas anyway," forgetful or ignorant of the fact that they were to be judged for the artistic make-up and not for the flowers used in composition. Students and lovers of nature are longing to see a healthful return to a taste for the beautiful rather than spectacular effects produced by "plant wizards," who are often worthy of the name by producing peculiarly unnatural results. Some of these much admired "creations" call to mind the critic who called a landscape painting, "Home, Sweet Home," because he said: "There is no place like it." Would that our people could be relieved from the magic spell of the "wizard's wand" and come to a proper appreciation of the beauty everywhere present in our native trees, plants and flowers.

Artistic Park Building.

We Americans are a fickle people, and are much inclined to change our fashions, not only in dress, but in more serious things. It is this desire for a change for the sake of change which has prevented the normal development of architecture and stunted the growth of every style in its early youth; but we are also quick to learn and adopt any new thing which is good.



THE PARK BOUDOIR.

As well, seems to have been solved only by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, who own their own exhibition hall—a magnificent building—and have other means of income. Last year they were able to award over \$1000 in cash prizes, besides a number of valuable prizes. In Canada a number of flood flower and plant shows are held each year. In England, and on the continent all the chief cities annually hold successful shows, often for a single flower, as a sweet pea, rose, carnation, or carnation exhibit.

In California our people as a whole are anything but flower lovers, though we live in the midst of bloom at all seasons. Nurserymen are constantly striving for "new" things, to satisfy their customers. People endure the overgrown, coarse, Shasta daisy and other varieties which glare at the beholder like the face of a duck. They admire the truly hideous magenta bougainvillea because "it is such a mass of color." A certain kind in the Fiesta parade is attractive because ten thousand blooms were required to cover it and hide the mechanical lines the carriage builder has studied hundreds of years to produce; as though a vehicle could not be decorated without being hidden. People are attracted by variety rather than love of flowers, to visit a flower show.

During the late flower show in this city, three floral baskets were entered for competition, by three of our florists. Two of the three were the very same type. The first prize was awarded to a basket of pink sweet peas, with ferns for greenery, and the little airy, graceful gypsophila to add delicacy and the necessary white (to harmonize and neutralize). The basket which received no prize was a magnificent spectacle, full of the fiery red of the Jacquemont and the alabaster white of many Easter lilies. The design was striking—visitors paused to marvel at the design and the design of the cunning maker, but those of us who turned from it with a sigh of regret for wasted effort to admire the simple beauty and lack of "design" or "effect" in the basket of sweet peas. In the case it was a basket of flowers, the basket in the other nothing of basket was visible except a few inches of the handle—the carriage or automobile basket beneath a meaningless mass.

Through the comments of visitors much was to be learned from this simple display of baskets that the maker has no power to express, but which gave much thought to those who chanced to overhear. A majority said "Who ever could give first prize to a basket of common sweet peas? They are not good

The love of the beautiful has only recently begun to develop in this country and the taste of the people is in a formative state, and they are just beginning to realize that such an art as landscape gardening for the general public exists.

The architects have done much to improve the taste of the dwellers in cities; but only landscape gardening can reach the great mass of the nation and elevate their taste by teaching them to appreciate the charming things growing wild about them, and ultimately to appreciate everything that is beautiful in nature and art.

A heavy responsibility rests on the leaders in park building. They can check the vagaries and inanities which are creeping into the art of gardening and which, unchecked, will prove its ruin and will have a far-reaching effect in giving the nation a false and perverted taste. They can correct its decadent tendencies and maintain the standard which entitles it to rank among the fine arts and which will lead to its highest development.

Children's Playgrounds.

There is a considerable movement in this country for the establishment of playgrounds for children in all cities. Money is being contributed for the purpose, and for the first time in history, children's rights are to have a hearing. But the playgrounds already are falling into control of faddists, cranks and hysterical women who would furnish children a place to play not as they want to play, but according to some esthetic and esoteric theory they have evolved. If there is one thing surer than taxes it is that a child left to himself will play, and that in playing in his own way he will get the largest amount of exercise and pleasure obtainable under the conditions. A policeman in every playground to prevent bullying and preserve order is all the supervision children need, and more cranks will result in driving the children again to the streets from which they are supposed to be rescued.

School Gardens.

There certainly seems to be something in all Nature which works like a spirit in the work with children. Children are thus influenced to a greater or lesser degree. This influence over them is one reason for the great enthusiasm with which they enter into this garden work or any subject akin to it. What is the true garden spirit? In many cities school gardens are away from the school buildings, and the children often work there after school hours. In some cities gardens have been provided for the younger mill and factory employees,

and these have proven great boons to these unfortunate children who are allowed a little more time once or twice a week in which to care for their little plot. Gardening is their pastime. They often say they wish they might have a gardening period every day. They thoroughly enjoy it. The mothers, fathers, sisters and brothers come in to help and admire. They come to work with a smile and go away with a laugh. If there are any discouragements, such as a cow eating the produce, the soil getting dry, or any of the thousand and one things which might happen, they bravely go ahead and replant.

Kindergarten Work.

Where the teachers have a right conception of what a garden should be, it is remarkable what they will do. Kindergarten work cannot accomplish it all, but it is remarkable what they do accomplish by taking that small bit of ground, fertilizing it, shaking up the ground and doing their little planting. A beginning will have to be made in some way until the people know the value of such instruction, and after that there will be no trouble. If parents once understood the importance of the work, or that it is of enough importance, they would provide the ground. The pioneers will have to work it out under, perhaps, rather embarrassing circumstances. It is better as a rule not to use too much land. A space of two rods square is ample. Six feet square will do nicely if it is well prepared. The more important suggestion is this: Do not try to have the work done right off. If necessary, fertilize the land; haul manure on if the land is poor. Take away all the weeds and get the land in nice shape and make it succeed, so that the crops will be an encouragement to the pupils. The great trouble is to get some one to stay by it and look after it.

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Grounds.

arm the spectator; and only despised the dahlia. For California they are the plants. Our weather and the fog—so fatal to the bloom of the dahlia. When the shoots appear, they will grow strong. In conclusion, I am improving in size and can repay the extra tending is indispensable.

very well known, that such. Their use for this factory, especially in pots, to use about five inches of it through one-half of the rough on the bottom and course with a hand roller, besides the horse are easily made; a little inders is easily applied. cent, they are not adapted.



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present session of is concerned, Los Angeles, as the Committee has entirely ignored this

and four men were seriously injured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated.

STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Driven Back and Well Armed Men Reinforce Toledo.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3.—Gen.

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Saved by the Flag.

A THRILLING EPISODE OF THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

By a Special Contributor.

SEVERAL years ago, during a revolution in Peru, Frank Marston was running an engine on the Molendo, Arequipa and Puno Railroad, which was used to a great extent, throughout the revolution, in moving troops. At that time many Americans were employed on the road, as few of the natives had the necessary experience. After the outbreak of hostilities their work became very dangerous.

For a few months the government was able to hold its own against the insurgents, but there came a time when a crisis was imminent. The railroad men did not know which way to turn, as it was impossible to foresee the final outcome.

If they persisted in assisting the government and the insurgents were successful, they would be severely treated by the rebels. On the other hand, if they gave their support to the insurgents and the government forces were victorious, it meant for them imprisonment and possible death. Marston was placed in a position even more critical than the others, for it was rumored that he favored the insurgent cause on account of his love for the daughter of Señor Don Manuel Romano.

Two years previous to this time Marston had left the States, and in the course of his travels along the western coast of South America, he went to Arequipa. His money was almost gone when he arrived there, and it was necessary for him to obtain employment.

Through the kindness of the American superintendent of the railroad he was given a position as an engineer. Having much leisure time, when not on duty, he soon became well acquainted with the people and their customs. He mingled freely with them and was very popular.

Fond of excitement, and rather inclined to be reckless and daring, he had many admirers; but it was his kindly disposition that enabled him to make friends with the natives of Arequipa. A tall, handsome, well-proportioned man, he made a striking figure as he strolled about the streets of the city.

Occasionally he stopped at one or another of the characteristic shops of the place, where a cup of tea, mixed in the Peruvian fashion with a little pisco, could be obtained. He would usually linger, while he sipped the delightfully blended liquids, to have a chat with the cholo girl who served them, and sometimes he would seat himself at a table to drink for awhile with the natives who frequented these places. After a time, however, he became weary of the life, and began to long for something to break the monotony.

One day at the Hotel Central he met a young Englishman who introduced him to Señor Don Manuel Romano and his daughter Lucilla. Marston found Señor Romano a very pleasant old gentleman, and in Lucilla he became greatly interested at once. Her mother, who had died when Lucilla was very young, was an American, and the girl was one of those striking beauties one sees now and then among the women who spring from the mixture of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon races.

Señorita Romano had the black hair and eyes which are common to the people of the southern continent, but from her mother she had inherited a lighter complexion and an expression of more individuality and strength than the natives of Peru possess. Her teeth, which shone like ivory, her beautifully tinted complexion and sparkling black eyes, fascinated Marston decidedly.

They were all sitting on the hotel veranda, engaged in a desultory conversation. Señorita Romano appeared languid and indifferent.

"You were speaking, Señor Marston, concerning the trouble the syndicate which controls the railroads of this country has been having with the present administration," Señor Romano said abruptly. "It is a miserable shame and gross outrage the way the President and associates are extracting money from private corporations to fill their own pockets," he continued indignantly.

A quick change took place in Señorita Romano during these remarks. The languid expression fled, her whole being seemed to quiver with animation, and her very soul shone out through her eyes. The subject was evidently one in which she took an intense interest.

"It seems to me that the people must see the condition of affairs and must make an effort to put a stop to the fiscalities of the government officials," replied Marston calmly.

"The people are blind. They continue to pay their taxes without complaint and allow the treasury to be robbed," Señor Romano said, becoming excited. "Something must be done by those of us who can appreciate to what a miserable condition the country is falling."

"I never could understand why such difficulties as now confront this country cannot be settled amicably and at the same time effectively," Marston said deliberately. "You have a republican form of government; why don't you put in an administration that will do its duty conscientiously and work for the country's good?"

"A new administration is seldom better than the preceding one," replied Señor Romano fiercely. "The leaders of all the factions are rascals, and seek office only for the spoils. I tell you, the time has come when all those who have the interests of Peru at heart must band themselves together and form a new government."

"Father, you are excited. Calm yourself," Señorita Romano said, soothingly. "Let us go for a walk."

After that day, Marston spent many hours with Señor Romano and his daughter. They frequently sat together in the Plaza, where a fountain splashed quietly, a band played softly, and the people passed in an endless procession, the women all looking much the same, with

their black mantillas drawn closely about their heads and shoulders, invariably accompanied by a near relative of the male sex.

The atmosphere of the place was seductive, and well-suited, it seemed to Marston, for lovemaking. But this he found almost impossible on account of the conventionalities of the people. He had become an easy victim to Lucilla's charms, but he could use only his eyes to communicate to her his feelings, for wherever they went, they were always accompanied by Señor Romano.

The affair soon began to assume a very serious aspect. Marston realized that he really loved the girl, and his infatuation seemed to grow in great bounds each time he saw her, until there came a time when the few hours he spent on his engine each day were as so many days, separating him as they did from the evening when he could once more be with Lucilla. He became ambitious that he might have more to offer her, and did his work so well that the superintendent promised him a position as his assistant.

Shortly after Marston received this promise, the revolution broke out. He was very much worried, knowing that Señor Romano would be active in the insurgent cause.

The revolution had hardly commenced when he heard that Ramona, having given his daughter into the care of his sister, had gone to Juliaco, where he was placed in command of the insurgent army which had been gathered together at that place. For some time little was accomplished by either side. The government had control of the railroad, by which it was concentrating a large number of troops at Arequipa; while Romano planned to make an attack upon them and capture the city, although greatly handicapped, having no way to move his troops quickly through the mountains.

Marston had not been able to see much of Lucilla during the later developments of the revolution, and one afternoon, after returning from his work, he received a note from her asking him to come to her at once. When he entered the Central, he saw her sitting with her aunt in the patio of the hotel.

"Your message caused me to hasten, Señorita, for I feared that you were in trouble," he said as he approached her.

"I am very glad you have come, Señor Marston," she said eagerly. "I have been very anxious during the last few days. Have you heard any news?"

"No, I have heard nothing," Marston replied. "Information concerning the movements of the various armies is very difficult to obtain. At present, everything seems to be at a standstill, for if there had been any serious battles we certainly would have heard something."

Lucilla was nervous and constrained. She said nothing more until her aunt left them alone for a moment, when she arose, and standing near Marston, placed her hands gently against his arms.

"I have something to tell you that no other ears but yours must hear," she said in a subdued voice. "An Indian brought word to me today from my father. His preparations are complete. The only thing he needs now is an engine to bring his troops through the mountains. He asked me to help him. I thought of you and wrote you immediately. Will you take your engine to Juliaco and offer your assistance to my father? This is a great thing I ask of you, but it means a great deal for the cause?"

Marston was rooted to the spot by the intensity of her appealing gaze, yet he hesitated before he answered her. He sympathized with the insurgent cause, for he knew it to be a just one, but he knew that it was his duty to follow the instructions of the superintendent and to assist the government. As he stood there thinking, he looked at the girl's face. He saw that it was white and drawn from anxiety, and he longed to take her in his arms and comfort her. At that moment he realized that his passionate love for her was more to him than life itself.

"I love you, Lucilla," he said, as he closed his hand over hers. "For your sake, I will help your father."

Just at this time her aunt returned. Marston bade them both good-by and quickly made his departure.

A few days after his interview with Lucilla, he was sent a short distance up the railroad to bring down some cars of provisions from Chullino, a small town between Arequipa and Juliaco. As the engine slowly climbed its way up the mountains, Marston knew that his chance to help Señor Romano had come. It took him but a short time to decide not to stop at Chullino, but to keep steadily on until he came to Juliaco.

The telegraph wires had been cut, so he felt certain that there would be no possibility of his being intercepted by telegraphic communications from Arequipa. He knew also that the Indians who inhabited the country between Chullino and Juliaco were for the greater part favorable to the insurgent cause. The agent at Chullino did not suspect anything when the engine passed by the station, and made no attempt to stop him.

His way was then clear. In a few hours he arrived at Juliaco, where Romano received him with open arms. He talked with much enthusiasm to Marston concerning his plans, and seemed confident of his success. A large number of cars were standing on the tracks about the station. As soon as those had been made up into a train, they were quickly filled with the soldiers and their equipment.

The men gave Marston a rousing cheer when he started the train toward Arequipa. As they passed rapidly through the little towns adjacent to the railroad, the Indians on the streets waved their hats and shouted joyously to the soldiers who were leaning far out of the car windows. A few miles from the city, Marston brought the train to a stop. It was now almost dark, and it was decided that it would be best to go into camp and wait until the morning to make an attack, on account of the difficulty of approaching the city at night by the narrow mountain trails.

At dawn, the troops were on the move. Coming near very cautiously, they made a fierce onslaught, but the government forces were ready for them, and a terrible

battle ensued. Romano encouraged his soldiers in every possible way, but they were unable to gain an entrance into the city, and after several hours of desperate fighting, were repulsed.

Marston was among the captured, and the fact that he had been instrumental in bringing the insurgents into Juliaco was sufficient to condemn him in the eyes of the government officials. He spent the night in a narrow cell, and in the morning was taken to the place to be shot. There the people gathered quickly in great crowds. Already an earthen wall had been raised in front of which many insurgents had been executed during the last few days.

It came as a great shock to Marston to learn that his career was to find such an untimely end. The manner in which he was treated bewildered him. Through the long hours of the night he had been kept up by the hope that he would find some means of escape, or that the intervention of the American Consul would be successful. That he was a citizen of the United States had been sufficient to give him confidence of justice, at least, but when he found that his own country was so far removed to save him, and that the Consul was powerless to accomplish anything in his behalf, he was almost overcome. His knees shook and his heart beat wildly as he looked across at the vast area of faces around him.

Many of the people were his friends, and would have saved him if they could. But Marston knew that his cause was hopeless, for guards had been placed in a circle about him, and drawn up at one side were several companies of soldiers ready to charge, if necessary, upon a crowd.

Marston's mind carried him back to the States. A picture of his old home, his father, mother, brothers and sisters arose vividly before him. He was certain that he should never see them again, and his heart was wrung with anguish. The news of his terrible death would reach them, and they would be prostrated with grief. He thought also of Lucilla, and looked in every direction the hope that he might see her before he died, but he was unable to distinguish her among the people about him.

The critical moment was at hand. By a supreme effort, Marston succeeded in controlling himself. He was a brave man, and knew that it would be useless to struggle. As he faced the soldiers who were to shoot him, he was very calm, almost defiant. An officer asked him if he was ready. In reply, he calmly folded his arms across his breast and answered: "Yes, I am ready."

There was an awful silence, and hardly a movement of the crowd, when suddenly, just as the soldiers were about to raise their rifles, a man who had forced his way imperatively through the dense mob passed quickly before the guards, before he could be stopped, and rushed directly toward Marston. He wore a long overcoat, a slouch hat drawn so far down over his forehead that he could not be recognized. Standing between Marston and the soldiers, he took out from under his overcoat a roll of cloth, which he quickly unrolled, threw it over Marston's shoulders, and wound it about him until he stood completely enveloped in what proved to be an American flag.

The unknown then turned to the soldiers and the officer who commanded them, and said in a strong voice: "Shoot him, if you dare!" The soldiers obeyed, and the officer hesitated, but at last he gave the order for the prisoner to be taken back to his cell. The people at first were dazed, but when it dawned upon them that the man was not to be shot, they broke out into cheering.

When Marston saw around him the protecting folds of the flag which he had always deeply revered, it came to him a comfortable feeling and an assurance of safety. The rifles that had covered him having been lowered, he breathed a great sigh of relief; but he was puzzled as to the identity of the mysterious friend who had come to his rescue. There was something about the man that seemed familiar, but what it was he did not know. He had escaped being shot, however, and he was very glad, for his love for Lucilla had given him a desire to live.

His complete freedom was nearer than he expected, that very morning the insurgents made a second attempt upon the city and were successful in routing the government forces. As soon as they had taken possession of the place, Marston was released. He immediately went to Señor Romano to tell him of his marvelous escape, and went to the Hotel Central, thinking he would find there with his daughter. He was shown to a room, and another man was already waiting, whom he recognized at once as his preserver.

Marston was very glad of this opportunity to express to him his gratitude for what he had done for him. Stepping toward the stranger, he held out his hand.

"I don't think I have the honor of your acquaintance, but I wish to offer you my heartfelt thanks for the great bravery in saving my life today," Marston said earnestly. "I know of no suitable words to convey to you an adequate idea of the feeling I bear toward you."

"It really is not necessary for you to thank me," the mysterious person replied in a hesitating manner, with eyes downcast. "I had a very good reason for saving your life. You say you don't know me, yet I have been very much interested in you for a long time. You are a good friend of mine, Señorita Romano, informed me that she was entirely responsible for the serious position in which you were placed today. She said that she considered it her duty to keep you from harm, and to assist her in accomplishing this."

"Oh, that explains it all," said Marston. "I know she would be active in my behalf if she had heard of my capture. Where is she?"

"Señorita Romano is here. Don't you see her?" the stranger answered.

Marston looked searchingly about the room in every direction, but saw nobody. When he once more turned his gaze toward the stranger, he was dumbfounded to find before him, not a man, but Lucilla, the girl he had

who had removed the flag hidden from his sight and dropped to the floor.

"Lucilla!" he cried, from his surprise. "Saved my life?" He put his arms around her passionately and kissed her again. "And you didn't tell me?"

"Let me devote the rest of my life to you through your work," she said, looking into the strength of his eyes. "And you didn't tell me?"

"I hardly thought I had," she said, looking into the strength of his eyes. "And you didn't tell me?"

She had laid her head around his neck, when he turned, saw her face. Both were confused, but Señor Romano pronounced a few days later, when their triumph, there was a wedding in the Plaza which attracted the wedding of Frank

WEIRD SAV

STRANGE PRACTICES

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[London Express:] So

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Don't you see her?"
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When he once more
he was dumbfounded to
Lucilla, the girl he loved

who had removed the hat and allowed the coat, which
had hidden from his sight all traces of the woman, to
drop to the floor.

"Lucilla!" he cried, when he had recovered somewhat
from his surprise. "So you were the brave one who
saved my life?" He put his arms about her, and, draw-
ing her passionately to his breast, kissed her again and
again. "My gratitude is very great," he continued, after
a pause. "Let me devote to you the life which is still
mine through your wonderful bravery, and I will prove
to you the strength of my love."

"And you didn't know me, Frank?" she said softly.
"Hardly thought I had disguised myself so well."
She had laid her head upon his shoulder with her arms
around his neck, when they heard a noise behind them,
and turning, saw her father standing in the doorway.
They were confused, but soon the story was told, and
after Romano pronounced his blessing upon them.

A few days later, when the insurgents had completed
their triumph, there was a quiet ceremony in the church
of the Plaza which attracted considerable attention. It
was the wedding of Frank Marston and Lucilla Romano.
BGBERT ADAMS.

WEIRD SAVAGE CUSTOMS

BARBARIC PRACTICES PREVAILING AMONG NA- TIVES OF ABYSSINIA.

[London Express:] Some remarkable tribal customs
are reported by an expedition sent into the compara-
tively unknown countries between the Abyssinian capital
and the northwest of Lake Rudolf, in the neighborhood
of the Anglo-Abyssinian boundary.

The expedition, which was accompanied by the secre-
tary of the British Legation at Addis Ababa, was com-
manded by a Renter, of over 2000 men, and was sent out
by the Emperor Menelik to capture Shifara, an Abyssin-
ian outlaw who had been murdering and raiding in Abyss-
inian territory. It was away eight months, and failed
to capture Shifara.

The considerable distances the expedition was followed
by natives, who hid themselves amid the thick elephant
grass and the high bordering the path, and it became
necessary to fortify the camps and make zambas every
night.

The route followed by the expedition from Addis Ababa
to the southwest passes through the interesting little
kingdom of Djimma, which is presided over
by a king, Abagifar, the last of the rulers from
whom Menelik has his title of "King of Kings of Ethio-
pia."

In self-respecting Djimman is ever seen without his
a pair of strips of date-palm leaves, and the
women of the country wear embroidered white blouses,
and carry their hair, too often some one else's. Fashion's
dictate be obeyed, and the Djimman perruquier is a
man of his craft.

The Djimma and Kaffa lie fertile and well-watered
in mountainous countries, whose inhabitants are all
of the Shannalla by the Abyssinians. Some of the
splendid men, rich copper in color, well built
and muscular, with curious patterns burnt on chest and
arms, and innocent of all clothing save their armlets
and anklets.

When the expedition was fitting out at Maji, the Abyss-
inian post in the southwest, the local Shannalla King
was seen up in a fresh hide bag in a sitting
position, and placed on the floor of his hut, which stood
in the forest, and from miles around his
hut came the lying-in-state.

The ground of the clearing was of hard-beaten clay.
The trees were thick rows of huge "pogo" palms, and on
the sides four spacious well-thatched huts and a curious
tower, probably sacrificial. By the side of the huts
were of cow bells, sweet in tone as those in a Swiss
valley, were hung on rude trestles, and swung
backward and forward by hands of women under the di-
rection of an old witch.

The level flooring of the clearing shook under the
feet of hundreds of naked warriors, chanting a wild song
and, now advancing in a rhythmic rush, now re-
ceding and leaving two of their number in the open.
Their twelve-foot spears held horizontally just
above their shoulders, the shafts quivering like a snake
as it strikes, danced a wild war dance, keeping time
to the chant of the chorus.

As the din grew louder, the crowd surged round the
king's hut, suddenly parted, and through the lane
formed dashed a gleaming figure, adorned with a
plumed skin, orange-colored ostrich feathers, beads, and
a collar of copper and brass and ivory round his neck and

arms. He rushed round the clearing, followed by
a band of singing warriors, and then disappeared as
quickly as he had come. The new king had been chosen.
The Shannalla tribes have each their own customs
and beliefs. In one case, the ruler might never touch
the ground, and when his curiosity to see a white man made
him break the "tabu," his man had to carry him over
his shoulder lest he should be defiled.

In another tribe, when a father is getting on in years,
he is made to climb into a tree and jump down from
the branches; if the old man staggers on landing, the son
is on the spot; his usefulness is over.

Another tribe had a custom of sewing chance visitors up in
skins and leaving them to be killed by the contrac-
tion of the skin; in another, the only orthodox way of
killing strangers was to tie them in a bundle and
throw them over a precipice.

In the former country, where the natives are elephant
hunters and eaters, the women are of a particularly re-
markable type. They make a practice of disfiguring them-
selves by distending their lower lips until they hang al-
most to the breast. This is brought about by
the use of a saucer of clay which they insert in the lower

present session of
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The Cox Family.

ARRIVAL IN NEW WORLD DATES FROM EARLIEST DAYS.

By a Special Contributor.

A CHIEF, or leader of men, was a certain one, ages
ago, whether before Christ or after, who knows?

From this, in course of time, he came to be called
Cox or Coxe. The name, however, passed through a va-
riety of forms; among the number may be named le Koe,
Koka, Kokx, Cokke, Cok. Koch is the German form, and
Kockx the Flemish. Variations of the name include
Coxle, Coxon and Coxcox.

Before Mayflower days, representatives of the Cox
family were living here. William Coxe was on the mus-
ter rolls of Elizabeth City, Va., in 1624, aged 26. He had
come over in the Godspeed, in 1610, but three years after
the settlement of Jamestown. The family has also been
prominent in Maryland, since the time of the first settle-
ment and the first of the family was also William, who
was born in Derbyshire, England, 1607, May 26. He has



the distinction of being written down "gent." in records
of the time. His will was proved in 1649. Isaac Coxe of
Talbot county, Maryland, is one ancestor of this branch
of the family.

From Annapolis land records we find that David Cox
was a proprietor in 1635. Edward Coxe of Kent county,
took oath of allegiance April 5, 1652. Henry Cox had a
plantation in St. Mary's county, 1651. Some years later
he bought land on the Schuylkill River, where he mar-
ried "the Widow Ward." He was then an M.D.

Thomas Cox of Calvert county, Maryland, who was
living there about the middle of the seventeenth cen-
tury, married Anne—her last name unknown—who came
from Wiltshire, England.

The first in New England was William Cox, of Pema-
quid, a place described as "west from the Penobscot."
He came from Bristol, England, according to tradition,
where the family flourished, and which town gave its
name to Bristol, Me. William Cox was living at Pema-
quid in 1625. He had three sons, the eldest his name-
sake, John and Thomas. The latter was one of eight
Coxes who took the oath of freemen at Pemaquid, July
27, 1674. He was "a man of some quality among his
townsmen." He removed to Boston. Edward, mariner,
was living in Boston in 1672.

Shadrach Cox appears as one of Pemaquid's oath-takers,
1674, but little is known of him. In the Burgess book of
the city of Bristol, England, is the name Shadrack Cox,
date 1651, whose wife was Alice Hendria. He was prob-
ably the Shadrack of Pemaquid.

Lemuel, born in Boston 1736, bridge builder, for vari-
ous services was granted 1000 acres in Maine, by act of
Legislature. He was the first projector of powder mills
in Massachusetts.

The "Historical Register of Affairs of the Continental
Army" gives the names of Capt. Daniel, of New York;
Lieut. Daniel Powell Cox of Delaware, who served
through the war; Lieut.-Col. Ebenezer, who was killed
at Vicksburg; Ensign Elisha and Lieut. Francis, both of
Massachusetts; Maj. Richard, of New Jersey; Paymaster
Isaac, Capt. William and Lieut. Joseph, of Pennsylvania,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General John of Virginia.

In early Indian wars the Coxes also took their part
valiantly—to mention only one, Robert, of Marblehead,
Mass. He was engaged in King Philip's War in 1675.

The women, too, were not one whit less patriotic.
Hannah Cox, born at Preston, Conn., in 1776, whose
father was a Revolutionary officer, after reaching the
good old age of 100 years, used to recall with pride the
fact that when she was five years old she knitted socks
for the soldiers.

The Cox family held its first reunion at the home of
Capt. Henry Cox, Cox Corner, Mattapan, Mass., October
2, 1897.

The object of the family association is to strengthen
ties of kinship and to secure material for a history of the
family. Some of the meetings have been held at Boston.
Seventy-five were present at the first reunion. Nearly
all were descendants of Robert Cox, who died in Boston
in 1773. A relic displayed at one reunion was the re-

ceipt given by the treasurer of the "State of Massachu-
setts Bay" to Thomas Cox in 1777, promising to repay
£50 17s. loaned for the use and service of the State.

Among the papers read at these meetings may be men-
tioned "The Cox Name in Old England," "The Coxes in
the Revolution," and "Pemaquid, the Eden of the Cox
Family."

The family has its historian in Sir George Cox, born in
England in 1827. On the death of his uncle, Sir Edmund
Cox, he succeeded to the baronetcy, being the fifteenth
in succession from Sir Richard, Chancellor of Ireland.
Besides his histories, Sir George contributed to the Ency-
clopedia Britannica.

The artist was David Cox, born in 1783, near
Birmingham, England. Like many another, he
knew how to practice economy, being forced to
it by stern necessity. At times, to save the cost
of a canvas, he covered up one picture by an-
other. When these works were prepared for re-
sale fifty years after, some of them yielded picture after
picture, peeled off the boards like the waistcoats from the
body of the grave digger in "Hamlet." At one time, see-
ing no end to the accumulation of his pictures, for which
there was no sale, he tore them up and threw them into
drains. Some years after he pointed out a particular
drain to a friend, saying:

"Many a work of mine has gone down that way to the
Thames."

Before he died his pictures brought enormous sums,
which fact gives a dramatic interest to the story of his
early struggles.

The ecclesiastical dignitaries of the family are Rich-
ard, Bishop of Ely in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and
Arthur Cleveland Coxe of our time, Bishop of Western
New York and author. He was son of Samuel Hanson
Cox, eminent Presbyterian divine and a descendant of
the Maryland branch of the family.

Edward Travers Cox, born in Virginia and removing
to Indiana before middle life, is renowned as a geologist.
One of the statesmen of the family is Samuel Sullivan
Cox of Ohio, lawyer, Congressman, author, and Minister
to Turkey—"Sunset Cox," as he was called.

Marriage connections include the families of Parker,
Millikin, Dawson, Powell and Atkinson. Favorite Chris-
tian names of early generations are Remember, Thank-
ful, Comfort, Prudence, Peggie, Nabble, Judith and Rose-
annah.

The arms reproduced is or a chevron azure between
two mullets pierced in chief, and a lion's head erased
in base gules.

Crest, a dexter arm embowed, issuing out of the sea,
holding in the hand an anchor in bend sinister, cabled
proper.

Motto, Præmium Virtutis Honor.

ELEANOR LEXINGTON.

DOCTORS IN 1600.

An antiquary read from a gray little book:
"A Comb made of the right Horn of a Ram cures the
Headache if it be on the right Side of the Head, being
combed with it; of the left Horn for the left Side."

He smiled, and resumed:
"The Cough is easily cured if the Party troubled with
it spit three or four Times into a frog's Mouth, but it
must be into the Mouth of the same Frog. You can
keep her alive in a little Water."

The antiquary's book was called "Culpeper's School of
Physick, or The Experimental Practice of the Whole
Art." Its author was Nicholas Culpeper, and the date
of its publication 1623. For the volume, which was a
first edition, the antiquary's price was \$75.

He read from the book the following odd extracts:
"To draw a Tooth without Pain, fill an earthen Crucible
full of Emmets or Ants (call them by which Name you
will.) Eggs and all, and when you have burned them
keep the Ashes, with which if you touch a tooth it will
drop out."

"Mark where a Swine rubs himself, then cut off a Piece
of the Wood, and rub away awoin Part with it and it will
help it, with this Proviso, that where the Hog rubs his
head it helps the Swelling of the Head, and where the
Neck, those of the Neck, etc.

"Shave the Crown of the Head of one that is sick, and
lay upon the shaved Place Rhue stamped with Oil of
Roses, binding it on, and if the Party sneeze within six
Hours after he will live; else not."

AN INK CONTAINING GOLD AND PERFUME.

"This India Ink," said the clever Chinese art student,
"has no more right to be called Indian than your Ameri-
can redskins have to that name. For India ink all
comes from China, and India never produced a stick of
it."

"Anhui, my own province, is the one where India ink
is made. The best of the ink is kept at home, for the
use of the royal scribes and the official literati. It is
only the lower grade that is exported. This lower grade
sells at wholesale in Anhui for \$1500 a ton.

"The very best grade of India ink, the kind rich with
gold, is worth \$75,000 a ton.

"The constituents of India ink are colza oil, pork fat,
lampblack, glue, musk, gold leaf, and the oil of a poi-
sonous tree, the heng, which grows only in the Yangtze
Valley.

"After the admixture of the oils, the lampblack, the
fat and the glue, the resultant paste is beaten for many
hours with steel hammers upon wooden anvils, and
during that long beating certain quantities of musk and
of gold leaf are added, the musk to give the ink per-
fume, the gold to give it luster.

"Afterward the ink is dried for three weeks in moulds.
The sticks are then decorated, the most artistic scribes
gilding them with very beautiful Chinese characters.

"There is no ink worthy to be mentioned in the same
breath with ours—an ink redolent of musk, and bright
with gold."

Driven Back and Well Armed
Men Reinforce Toledo.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen.

Many farms are reported to be com-
pletely devastated.

STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.
[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]

Mexican miners returned to work at
Cananea today, and the indications are
tonight that before Saturday the mines
and smelters will be working as usual.
Americans who took prominent part

present session of
concerned, Los An-
way, as the Commit-
has entirely ignored this

and ten men were seriously in-
jured, and ten buildings were leveled
by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., to-
night. Halvorson was injured by fly-
ing timbers and with five others was
brought to La Crosse.

Five were saved.

Many farms are reported to be com-
pletely devastated.

Mexican miners returned to work at
Cananea today, and the indications are
tonight that before Saturday the mines
and smelters will be working as usual.
Americans who took prominent part

Driven Back and Well Armed
Men Reinforce Toledo.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.—P.M.]
CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—Gen.

A Yellow Cur.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE LITTLE FELLOW'S DOG.

By a Special Contributor.

THE syringa bushes were flinging out their sweet-scented white blossoms on each side of the gravelled path, and down the quiet village street the maples were uncurling, almost before one's eyes, their tender green leaves.

The soft air spoke of spring, and all the homely familiar sounds that come at twilight seemed different, somehow, as the magic of the great new birth of all things had changed them.

Somewhere a bonfire of last year's leaves was burning, and the pleasant, pungent odor from it, and the thin ribbon of blue smoke came as the true heralds of the spring-time.

Girls in light dresses hung upon gates and chattered with one another, or sauntered down the village street to the postoffice in the pleasant village fashion.

On the front porch of the wide, white-painted old house, a group had gathered to enjoy the soft air. It seemed delightful to sit out of doors again, with the open hall door behind them and a cheery flicker of wood fire in the grate, for though the outside air was balmy, there yet lingered a chill within that made a wood fire welcome.

The Little Fellow turned in at the gate bareheaded, flushed, excited, his blue eyes eager with delight and pride. Close at his heels tagged the dog—a poor, bedraggled specimen of doghood—unspeakably ugly in appearance. One ear, torn and ragged, but long since healed from some encounter, a drooping tail, a small, lean body, brownish yellow in color—a general hang-dog, meeching look—taken all in all, he was anything in the world but attractive.

The Little Fellow caught sight of them in the soft dusk. "He's mine to keep! He's mine to keep!" he shouted in his shrill, sweet voice. "A man gave him to me, he did, honest and true! I've named him Tiger, and I'll bet you he'll be a tiger, too! Ain't he a fine dog, ain't he?"

Some one on the porch laughed, and there was a chorus of protest. Then his mother's voice spoke: "But, dear, you can't keep him, you know! That homely, no-account dog! Take him to the gate and send him off."

Great-Aunt Marietta gathered her prim skirts around her. "Mercy, child! Of all things, for anybody to impose upon a child by giving him a mongrel like that!"

The Little Fellow looked from face to face in surprise. "Don't you like my dog?" he inquired slowly; and then he turned to his father.

"Can't I keep him, Father?" he asked. "I won't let him bother anybody, or come in the house, and I'll feed him my own self, and everything!"

His father smiled down into the Little Fellow's eyes. It was hard to refuse him anything—but this worthless cur—

"Let him go, son," he said kindly, "and if you really want a dog, we'll see about getting a good one. Such a dog as that would be a disgrace to the family. I never saw such a meeching-looking creature in my life."

The Little Fellow ran to his mother and buried his face in her lap. He was too proud to let them see the tears that would not be held back. His mother smoothed his close-cropped head and soothed him. "There, there, dear. Father knows best. Father'll get you a nice dog for your very own."

Smothered sounds rose from her lap. Then the Little Fellow lifted a red and tear-stained face. "But he's mine!" he said. "The man gave him to me! I don't want any other dog, and I think he's just lovely!"

He sat down on the top step and the miserable dog came and sat close beside him, hanging a dejected head in silent sympathy. In dog fashion he understood that he was in a hostile camp.

Great-Aunt Marietta rose and shook out her skirts. She paused in the doorway. "Well, I must say, William," she said to her nephew, "I hope you'll be firm and not give in to that child this time. That utterly ridiculous creature! I declare, I believe there's a flea on me this minute! And like as not he's mangy!"

She went inside and up the stairs to her room. The Little Fellow's father laughed in his easy way. "Well, you'll really have to send him away, son," he said. "We can't have such a specimen as that around here, and that's a fact."

The Little Fellow went dejectedly down to the gate, the dog following close at his heels. He went down the street a little way, then stopped and tried to speak sternly to the dejected animal, which looked at him in wounded surprise, then turned and slunk away.

The family drew a breath of relief, and Great-Aunt Marietta's voice came down the stairs. "I'll admit you showed a little firmness for once, William," she said commendingly. His mother took the Little Fellow into her lap and held him close in her arms. He was very quiet, but in his little heart was hot resentment. His dog—his very own—sent away wretched and homeless, like that! What would he do for something to eat? Where would he sleep?

But when the Little Fellow ran out, the next morning, to greet the new day in his joyous fashion, there, sitting solemnly upon the steps, was the despised dog. And into the house they both ran to proclaim the glad tidings.

"What, that dog back again?" It was his father's voice which tried to be severe, but could not quite manage it. The breakfast had been unusually good, the morning paper brought news which interested him, and the sunshine of a perfect spring day poured in at the pleasant bay window.

He looked over at Great-Aunt Marietta in her gown

of spotless neatness, her stern eyes looking through gold-bowed glasses, her mouth and chin firmer, it seemed to her nephew, than ever before. But a wave of love for the Little Fellow seemed suddenly to surge over him, and the trusting blue eyes raised to his did not plead in vain.

"Well, sonny boy," he said, "he's come back, has he? Must be he thinks you'd be a good master. If Mamma's willing to let him stay, why, I don't care."

The Little Fellow ran to his mother, where she tended her plants and vines in the bay window. There was a hurried conference, a laugh, and then a vigorous hug and kiss from the Little Fellow.

He was so happy that the whole room seemed flooded with added sunshine. But Great-Aunt Marietta, who loved him in her severe, undemonstrative way, looked with cold disfavor upon both child and dog.

"William," she said, "I must say I'm astonished! I did think, last night, you were going to show a little firmness for once, and here you are giving in to that child in this ridiculous fashion! That dreadful dog! I actually did find a flea last night! I knew there was one!"

Her nephew laughed. "Well, Aunt," he said easily, "you needn't be astonished at anything I do. I've always contended that you had firmness for a whole family! But come, now, Aunt Marietta, seriously, why not let the Little Fellow have his dog and be happy? He isn't much on looks, I'll admit—that dog—but I'll wager he's faithful personified. Run away now, son, and give the poor beggar a square meal. He looks as though he'd never had one."

From that hour Great-Aunt Marietta hated the Little Fellow's dog with a vigorous hatred. Her dislike even seemed to extend to the Little Fellow himself, for dog and master were almost never apart.

The dog improved slightly in appearance. Good food, a comfortable bed and much petting from the Little Fellow made life worth living to the homely, homeless dog. He tried, humbly, to make friends with the family, and was tolerated for the Little Fellow's sake, but Great-Aunt Marietta was not to be propitiated. Her brows drew together darkly, and she saw to it that her stuffy-starched skirts never touched him. The dog soon learned to avoid her, for more than once he had been driven from his corner on the porch and assisted down the steps by the aid of her cane.

Through the long, bright summer the Little Fellow and the dog were happy as only a boy and a dog can be in a quiet, sleepy village where the woods and streams lie near at hand. There were long, delightful hours together in field and pasture and down by the creek, where they waded and fished, and dreamy afternoons in the shadowy woods, where the beeches interlaced their green branches above winding, fern-bordered paths.

In the autumn there was fever in the village, and among the first to be touched by its hot finger was the Little Fellow. In the old white house there were sorrow and dread and pale, anxious faces. The dog wandered drearily about the house and yard, listening, waiting, wondering. His ragged ear drooped dejectedly above one eye, but the other was alert with hope. Every time the door opened, the dog sprang up and looked eagerly for the slight, boyish figure he knew so well—the one human being in all the world he cared to see!

The doctor noticed the forlorn animal, and spoke kindly to him as he untied his horse. The Little Fellow's father stooped and patted him gently, while his lips trembled strangely. The tired, pale-faced mother caught him up in her arms and hid her tear-wet eyes upon his scrubby head. The dog was dumbly grateful for all this unusual attention, but it was not what he wanted. There was only one voice in all the world of voices he longed to hear—only one small face in all the world of faces he cared to see.

When the turning point came, there was an awful stillness about the old house. For hours they had sat there—the Little Fellow's nearest and dearest—in the big, old-fashioned chamber where the small, wasted figure lay so still in the wide bed. The father, anxious-eyed and haggard from lack of sleep—the mother, patient, speechless with a nameless dread—and Great-Aunt Marietta, in her straight-backed rocker, with her pale, worn face ever turned to the boy's bedside.

How still it was in the sickroom! Outside, from down the street, came the usual twilight sounds—the call of boys at play, a distant tinkle from some girl's guitar, a horse's neighing, the shrill chirping of a cricket in the grass.

The doctor came in quietly and went to the bedside. He looked long at the child, laid a cool finger upon the slender wrist, listened to his breathing, and with the others sat silent—waiting.

When the child stirred and awakened, the doctor bent over him again. Then he raised a face so full of joy that the others in the room understood, in one glad heartbeat, that the Little Fellow would live.

A little later the Little Fellow asked for the dog. The small voice was very weak and thin, but they caught the wistful note in it as he made his request.

His father smiled, and rose to go, but Great-Aunt Marietta signed him to stay. She would go—the stately old lady, leaning upon her cane, her fine old face alight with the inner joy that shone there because the Little Fellow was going to get well.

She found him on the front steps—the homely, lonely dog—and down she sat beside him and laid a gentle old hand upon his rough little head. The dog crept into her lap, and she let him stay, crying a little, softly, as she talked to him in broken words of joy and thanksgiving, for until the Little Fellow's feet had wandered in the Valley of the Shadow she had not known how precious, how dear he was to her—and even this scrubby, ill-favored dog of his for his dear sake was dear to her.

A little later the father and mother looked up surprised, for into the soft candle light came Great-Aunt Marietta, leaning on her cane and with the Little Fellow's dog snuggled upon her arm. The Little Fellow saw them both, and lifted a weak little hand. The smile

that shone on his small face was as near the smile of an angel as mortals are ever permitted to see.

"Ain't he a nice dog, Auntie?" he cried in his voice. "You do like my doggie, don't you?"

Great-Aunt Marietta sat down beside the bed and the frail little hand on the dog's head.

"Yes, darling," she said, "Auntie does like him! the nicest dog in the world!"

A little later the child lay sleeping sweetly, one hand still resting on the dog's head, and Great-Aunt Marietta sitting patiently with the Little Fellow's dog on her lap. The father and mother had slipped softly to seek a little rest, and the old lady sat there in soft candle light alone with the Little Fellow and his dog. In her old heart a sweet, low psalm was sung itself—a psalm of thanksgiving and peace.

HARRIET CROCKER LEWIS

CHARLES DICKENS'S MONODY

THE GREAT NOVELIST'S WORDS RECALLED IN HIS OWN MEMORY.

By a Special Contributor.

Thirty-six years ago—on the 9th day of June, 1870, the world that loved him heard that Charles Dickens died. Before his mortal part was laid at rest, the columns upon columns had appeared, expressing both the sense of the loss felt by literary philanthropy in the departure of so noble a worker, also that keen sense of personal sorrow which came to everyone who had known the man or much of his life. All these eulogies, none was more fitting than a printed in the June 14th issue of a New York daily, very morning when Westminster Abbey received his body. Compiled from Dickens's own pages, it is if it had brought to its readers the voice of the himself.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Dead, Your Majesty. Dead, my Lords and Gentlemen. Dead, Right Reverends and Wrong Reverends, of order. Dead, men and women born with heavenly passion in your hearts. And dying thus around me today.—[Bleak House, Chapter 67.]

The golden ripple on the wall came back again, nothing else stirred in the room. The old, old fashion that came in with our first garments will last, unchanged, until our race has run its course, and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll, old, old fashion—Death! Oh, thank God, all who are for the older fashion yet, of immortality. And be us, angels of young children, with regard not to the drab, when the Swift River bears us to the tomb.—[Dombey and Son, Chapter 17.]

The spirit of the child, returning, innocent and sweet, touched the old man with its hand, and his hand away.—[The Chimes, Second Quarter.]

The Star had shown him the way to find the God poor; and through humility and sorrow and for he had gone to his Redeemer's rest.—[Hard Times, III, Chapter 6.]

I felt for my old self as the dead may feel, if I revisit these scenes; I was glad to be tenderly remembered, to be greatly pitied, not to be quite forgotten.—[Bleak House, Chapter 45.]

From these garish lights I vanish now forever, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful, affectionate—[Last March 6, 1870.]

When I die, put me near something that has light, and had the sky above it always.—[Old Curiosity Shop, Chapter 71.]

Lord, keep my memory green.—[The Hunchback of Notre Dame, Chapter 3.]

"Now," he murmured, "I am happy." He fell into light slumber, and, waking, smiled as before, at the beautiful gardens, which, he said, stretched before him and were filled with the figures of men, and many little children, all with light upon their faces, then whispered it was Eden—and so died.—[Nichleby, Chapter 58.]

... died like a little child that had gone to sleep.—[David Copperfield, Chapter 9.]

... and began the world—not this world, this world. The world that sets this right—[House, Chapter 65.]

... gone before the Father; far beyond the judgments of this world, high above its mists and riddles.—[Little Dorrit, Book II, Chapter 10.]

... and lay at rest. The solemn stillness of the grave—[Old Curiosity Shop, Chapter 71.]

It being high water, he went out with the tide.—[Copperfield, Chapter 30.]

WARWICK JAMES

IN FLY TIME.

The biologist brushed a fly out of his beard. "It is early for these pests," he said. "I wish to exterminate flies. They are as useless and as annoying as snakes."

"And how prolific! From June to September the average fly mother accumulates a family of 2,000 children. If all these children lived, the flies would mankind off the earth."

"But flies, as it fortunately happens, are afflicted with microscopic parasites and with other sorts of germ diseases. These things kill them, and they are also killed off by birds and bats."

"An odd fact about flies is that they never die of old age. They could if they would—their hind legs are under them like a dog's or a horse's. But not down for Mr. Fly. He comes into the world on his feet and on his feet he departs. Think of it, not once from birth to death!"

June 3, 1906.]

Amo

HERMOSA LE

TRADUCID.

Por Esp

FINES del siglo

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que la viese su padre; y como

cundo el hermoso astro

en el lejano horizonte,

pecadores, subía Ederra a lo

divisar pronto la barca en qu

\$2.98

Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black only; trimmed with pleats; a good, serviceable skirt for every-day uses.

brodered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and

wool chevrons, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined

Good Short Stories.

BRIEF ANECDOTES GATHERED FROM
VARIOUS SOURCES.

Compiled for The Times.

Becalmed.

HERE is a concert singer in the West whose voice is not only of great sweetness and compass, but of such extraordinary power that no orchestra ever drowns its tones.

Now the husband of this singer frequently acts as her conductor, and he is ever anxious to impress upon the public the fact of the great power of his wife's voice. On one occasion the lady was rehearsing for a concert to be given in a large hall. In one of her songs she was to be accompanied by a trumpet obligato. Although the performer, in obedience to instructions from the conductor, blew with all his might and main, yet his best efforts were invariably met with a call of "Louder, louder!" from the insatiable leader.

Finally the performer rested his instrument on his knee and, surveying the leader with every evidence of indignation on his purple face, broke out with:

"Louder and louder" is very easy to say, but were is de vind?"—[Harper's Weekly.]

Preordained.

A BROOKLYN man tells of some juvenile theatricals in which his children were interested. The children were giving a little drama of their own, wherein courtships and weddings played a leading part in the plot. It appears that during the progress of the play the Brooklyn man had gone behind the scenes, where he found his youngest offspring sitting in a corner.

"Why, Marie," asked he, "have you been left out of the play? Why aren't you on with the others?"

"I'm not left out," indignantly denied Marie, "I'm the baby waitin' to be born!"—[Harper's Weekly.]

A Bad Case of Sabbath-Breaking.

ON a recent Monday morning the pastor of a church in Virginia was the recipient of a basket of strawberries brought to him by a little girl of the parish.

"Thank you very much, my dear," said the minister. "These berries are as fine as any I've ever seen. I hope, however, that you did not gather them yesterday—the Sabbath."

"No, sir," replied the child. "I pulled 'em early this mornin', but they was a-growin' all day yesterday."—[Harper's Weekly.]

Too Much for Him.

THE proprietor of a tanyard built a stand on one of the main streets of a Virginia town for the purpose of selling leather and buying new hides.

When he had completed the building he considered for a long time what sort of sign to put up to attract attention to the new establishment. Finally a happy thought struck him. He bored an auger hole through the door post and stuck a calf's tail into it with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door looking at the sign, his eyes in a round, meditative stare behind his spectacles. The tanner watched him a minute, then stepped out and addressed him.

"Good-morning, sir!" he said.

"Morning!" said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Got any hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"Merchant?"

"No."

"Lawyer?"

"No."

"Doctor?"

"No."

"What are you, then?"

"I'm a philosopher. I've been standing here for an hour trying to figure out how that calf got through that auger hole."—[Chicago News.]

Knew Where There Was Least Danger.

GEN. WILLIAM W. BELKNAP went to the War of the Rebellion as major of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry. In one of the companies of that regiment was a young fellow named Darby Greely.

When the regiment was marching over the gangplank on to the steamer Sucker State, the major sat on his horse near by. As Darby Greely stepped on the plank his mother grabbed him and pulled him to her bosom. With intense emotion she cried and crooned over him, and then, seeing the major, she cried: "Darby, me b'y, stick close to the major an' ye'll niver git hurted."—[Indianapolis News.]

Impartial, at Any Rate.

MAX SCHWARTZ, Yale's swimming director, was talking about professionalism and trickery in college athletics.

"Straight work is the only kind that counts," said Mr. Schwartz. "Colleges that take up tricky methods get tricky athletes. They lose, on the whole, more than they gain."

"You can't, you see, use corrupt methods except on corrupt persons, and corrupt persons are never trustworthy."

So your methods are as like as not to fail, the tools they are used on being so uncertain.

"They have in France men called claqueurs. These men go to the theater, and applaud boisterously at so much a night. You'll see them, twenty or thirty in a row, seated in the top gallery, clapping like mad, under the direction of a ragged leader."

"Well, on a first night at a theater in Paris, a huge claque sat in the gallery, and, to the surprise of everybody, this claque, at every climax in the performance, applauded and hissed simultaneously. From the hands of the men came a thunder of approval, but from their mouths issued hisses of disgust."

"What the deuce," said a young man to the leader of the claque, "is the meaning of all this? Are you fellows crazy, that you clap and hiss at the same time?"

"Oh, no; not at all," the leader replied. "You see, the author of this new piece paid me to get fifty men to applaud, while his rival from the theater across the way, paid me an equal sum to hiss the piece off the stage."

A Feathered Quadruped.

PROF. W. S. CAMPBELL, the superintendent of the Indian school at Pipestone, Minn., was talking about the examinations which, at this season, rack and harass the breasts of the young of America.

"The stoical young Indian, no less than the emotional young paleface, is scared," said Prof. Campbell, "at the June examinations' coming. And in examination he, like the rest of the juvenile world, makes a great many odd mistakes."

"At Pipestone, in a recent examination in etymology, a teacher said to a lad:

"Black Eagle, what is a quadruped?"

"A thing with four legs," the boy answered promptly.

"Good," said the teacher. "And are there any feathered quadrupeds?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Oh, there are, are there?" laughed the teacher.

"Well, name one."

"A feather bed," said the boy."

Exasperating.

SENATOR DOLLIVER, apropos of a shameless political grafter, said:

"The man appears to have no moral sense. Accused of some flagrant piece of corruption, he will, ten to one, admit his guilt with pride. He reminds me of a waiter in a certain Fort Dodge restaurant."

"This restaurant was a poor one. The Fort Dodge people would not support it. It is now no more."

"A gentleman took a lady there to dinner one night. The dinner began with soup. The waiter was very careless."

"All of a sudden the gentleman roared:

"Look out, there, waiter! Your coat sleeve just dipped into this lady's soup."

"The waiter looked at his dripping sleeve, and then smiled and said:

"Thank you, sir; but it doesn't matter—it will wash out. Fish next?"

Beecher Rewarded.

THE best humorous quotation I know," said Mark Twain at a dinner, "was written by a Western journalist. It is forgotten now. It is out of print. Therefore I am going to repeat it to you."

The humorist paused a moment.

"I wish I knew," he said, "the Western journalist's name. If I did, I'd mention it here, so as to give the man due credit. For he wrote a good joke, and it's a pity that his name is not nailed to it."

"The joke is about Henry Ward Beecher. Now, please, listen closely."

And the humorist recited:

Said the great Congregational preacher

To a hen: "You're a beautiful creature."

The hen, just for that,

Laid three eggs in his hat,

And thus did the Henry Ward Beecher.

An "Exclamatory" Ailment.

A COLORED man in the employ of Representative James D. Richardson of Tennessee, was detailing to a friend the particulars of a relative's illness, when, according to the Congressman, the following dialogue ensued between the two darkies:

"Yes, sirree!" exclaimed the negro first referred to, "Mose is sure a sick man. He's got exclamatory rheumatism."

"You mean inflammatory rheumatism," explained the better-informed colored man; "de word 'exclamatory' means to yell."

"Yes, sir, I knows it does," quickly responded the other, in a tone of decided conviction, "and dat's jest what de trouble is—de man jest yells all de time."—[Success Magazine.]

Conservative Senator Tillman.

SENATOR TILLMAN, the eat-'em-alive statesman from South Carolina, and Former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire are close friends. When Chandler was in the Senate he had a habit of jumping in when Tillman was speaking, goading him to fury—for Chandler has a waspish way with him—and then sitting down and watching Tillman perform.

Tillman took it all in good part, and now they are bosom companions. After Tillman had been put in charge of the railroad rate bill in the Senate he consulted Chandler about his report. Chandler took the manuscript and read it carefully. He came to a sentence which concluded: "Men so rich they do not know within a score of millions how much they own or, more properly speaking, how much they have stolen from the people."

"I think, Tillman," said Chandler, "that I would change that word 'stolen' to 'seized.'"

"You would do what?" asked Tillman in amazement.

"Change that word 'stolen' to 'seized.'"

Senator Tillman took the report and studied the sentence a long time. Then he sighed and said:

"All right; I'll change it, but 'seized' is almighty servative for me."—[Saturday Evening Post.]

Forcing the Millennium.

THOMAS A. EDISON, celebrating his fifty-ninth birthday, prophesied that the world would soon have flying machines, cheap automobiles, and a dozen other marvelous things.

"Do you think, sir," said a young lady reporter, "the world will ever be completely Christianized?"

Mr. Edison smiled.

"Not only do I think so," he said "but I think I shall both live to see it. Just look at the way these improved machine guns are wiping out the heathen."—[Baltimore American.]

Comparisons Are Odious.

A PROMINENT attorney practicing before the Supreme Court was not long ago, during a recess of his august body, regaling some of his colleagues with a series of humorous happenings in court, and among them the following:

"There is a judge out in Missouri who is fond of an unobtrusive fashion, of relieving the monotony of tedious proceedings by his quiet, but telling, observations."

"On one occasion, in the court over which this judge presides a certain advocate, well known for his flowery platitudes, was pleading before his Honor. 'I stand at this bar today,' declaimed this lawyer, 'half of a prisoner whose health is such that he may any moment be called before a greater judge than of court, I am reminded—'

"At this juncture his Honor rapped sharply on his desk, counsel stopped suddenly and looked up with expression of interrogative protest on his face."

"The counsel for the defense," observed the judge with great dignity, 'will kindly confine himself to case before the jury and not permit himself the luxury of invidious comparison.'"—[American Spectator.]

A Frank Opinion.

CLYDE FITCH was discussing a rather tiresome drama.

"It was such a drama," he said, "that a Frenchman might read the other day before a committee of the French Society of Comedy."

"As the author plodded through his second act," he heard an odd sound, and looked up, to see a man and breathing heavily.

"He frowned."

"Monsieur," he said, 'monsieur, wake up. Please, member, monsieur, that I am reading this play before a committee in order to get its opinion. How can I who is asleep give an opinion?"

"But the other answered gravely:

"Sleep is an opinion."—[New York Tribune.]

His Candidate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JEROME tells of a citizen whom he encountered on the last Presidential election day. Conversation was somewhat perjured by the fact that the citizen's vocabulary was limited to about eighty-five words. "Who" and "what" evidently one to him as yet, but he made himself clear on one point.

"How long have you been in this country?" he asked.

"Ah bane one month," he answered.

"Are you going to vote?"

"Yah."

"Whom are you going to vote for?"

"Ah bane goin' to vote for tan dollars," was the satisfied response.—[Harper's Weekly.]

Told of Mark Twain.

AT a recent dinner Mark Twain, according to an Irish report, made a most amusing little speech in response to a lawyer who was asked to say something about the company as a little joke. He inquired, "that a professional humorist was funny?" When the laugh that greeted this inquiry subsided, Mark Twain drawled out: "Doesn't the company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"—[Harper's Weekly.]

His Weak-End.

MELVILLE INGALLS, the Western railroad rate, was induced by a friend while spending a day with him to attend service at a church, the service which is noted for the extreme length of his sermons.

As the friends were leaving at the conclusion of the service, the Bostonian, with a touch of pride, inquired: "Dr. Blank is a most eloquent minister, is he not?"

"Very eloquent," was the dry response of the rate man, "but he has poor terminal facilities."—[Harper's Weekly.]

A Waist of Words.

THE wife of a certain wealthy statesman was said not to have always enjoyed her husband's luxurious state and prominence. Her friends frequently much amused by her malapropos observations about her own husband.

Once some one ventured to remark to her that So-and-So was certainly a bellicose man.

The Western lady's eyes bulged with astonishment. "You don't tell me!" she exclaimed. "Of course, having met him, I couldn't say. But I thought of a picture that he was very thin!"—[Harper's Weekly.]

Fight V.

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"NEVER A LAW OF GOD OR MAN
RUNS NORTH OF FIFTY-THREE."

From "The Spoilers."

DAY was breaking when Glenister came down the mountain.

It seemed years since he had seen the sunlight, for this night, burdened with suspense, had been endlessly long. His body was faint beneath the strain, and he rode on and on, tired, dogged, stony, his eyes set toward the sea, his mind a storm of formless, whirling thoughts, beneath which was an undeviating, implacable determination.

He knew now that he had sacrificed all hope of the Midas—the richest gold mine that had yet been struck in Alaska—and likewise the hope of Helen was gone; in fact, he began to realize dimly that from the beginning he had never had the possibility of winning her, that she had never been destined for him, and that his love for her had been sent as a light by which he was to find himself. He had failed everywhere, he had become an outcast, he had fought and gone down, certain only of his own strength and the mastery of his unruly spirit—and his failure was due at every turn to this political gamester, McNamara, who had robbed the miners of their claims. The hour had come when he would perform his last deed, deriving therefrom that satisfaction which the gods could not deny. He would have his vengeance.

The scheme took form without conscious effort on his part. From the first McNamara had been a riddle to him, and mystery breeds curiosity. His blind, instinctive hatred of the man had assumed the proportions of a mad; but as to what the outcome would be when they met face to face, fate alone could tell. Anyway, McNamara should never have Helen. When he had finished he would pay the price. If he had the luck to escape, he would go back to his hills and his solitude; if he did not, his future would be in the hands of his enemies.

He rode down Front street heedless of danger, heedless of the comment his appearance might create, and, unconscious, entered his enemy's stronghold.

Knocking for the battle at the Midas on the previous night he had replaced his leather boots with "mukluks," which were water-proof, light, and pliable footwear made from the skin of seal and walrus. He was thus able to move as noiselessly as though in moccasins. Finding himself in a room, he tried the door, and it was locked. He stepped inside, unlocked, then moved toward a table on which were various materials, but in doing so heard a rustle in the office. Evidently his soft soles had not disturbed the man inside. Glenister was about to tiptoe away when he came when the hidden man cleared his throat. It is in these involuntary sounds that the voice of a natural quality more distinctly even than in words. A strange eagerness grew in Glenister's face, and he approached the partition stealthily. It was of tinted glass, the panes clouded and opaque to a height of six feet; but stepping upon a chair he peered into the room beyond. A man knelt in a litter of papers and the open safe, its drawers and compartments removed and their contents scattered. The watcher lowered himself, drew his gun, and laid soft hand upon the doorknob, turning the latch with firm fingers. His enemy had come to meet him.

McNamara's astonishment was so genuine that he turned to his feet, faced about, and, prompted by a secret instinct, swung to the safe door as though to guard its contents. He had acted upon the impulse before realizing that his weapon was inside and that now, although the door was not locked, it would require that one dangerous, yet fatal, second to open it.

The two men stared at each other for a time, silent and malignant, their glances meeting like blades; in the man's face a look of defiance, in Glenister's a dogged and grim-purposed enmity. McNamara's first perception left him calm, alert, dangerous; whereas the contemplation of his enemy worked in Glenister to destroy his composure, and his purpose blazed within him.

"I have come for the last act, McNamara; now we'll fight it out, man to man." The politician shrugged his shoulders. "You have the gun, I am unarmed." At which the miner's face darkened and he chuckled.

"That's almost too good to be true. I have never about such a thing and I have been hungry to see your throat since the first time I saw you. It's on me till shooting wouldn't satisfy me. What do you feel? Well, I'm going to choke the life out of you with my bare hands."

McNamara squared himself. "I wouldn't advise you to try it. I have lived longer than you, and I was never beaten, but I know the feeling. I have it now."

"You speak about it. I have it now." The politician moved rapidly up and down the other's form, his eyes roved rapidly up and down the other's form, the lean thighs and close-drawn belt which lent appearance of spareness, belled only by the neck and shoulders. He had beaten better men, and he reasoned that it came to a physical test in these cramped quarters his own great weight would more than offset any agility the miner might possess. The longer he looked at the more he yielded to his hatred of the man before him, and the more cruelly he longed to satisfy it.

"Off your coat," said Glenister. "Now turn around. All right! I just wanted to see if you were wearing your gun."

"You'll kill me," cried McNamara. The politician laid his six-shooter upon the safe and slipped off his own wet garment. It was meet that they should come together thus. It had been the one certain logical event which they had felt inevitably approaching from long back. And it was fitting, moreover, that they should fight alone and unwitnessed, armed only with the weapons of the wilderness, for they were both of the far, free lands, were both of the fighter's type, and had both warred for the first, great prize.

They met ferociously. McNamara aimed a fearful blow, but Glenister met him squarely, beating him off cleverly, stepping in and out, his arms swinging loosely from his shoulders like whalebone withes tipped with lead. He moved lightly, his footing made doubly secure by reason of his soft-soled mukluks. Recognizing his opponent's greater weight, he undertook merely to stop the headlong rushes and remain out of reach as long as possible. He struck the politician fairly in the mouth so that the man's head snapped back and his fists went wild, then, before the arms could grasp him, the miner had broken ground and whipped another blow across; but McNamara was a boxer himself, so covered and blocked it. The politician spat through his mashed lips and rushed again, sweeping his opponent from his feet. Again Glenister's fist shot forward like a lump of granite, but the other came on head down and the blow finished too high, landing on the big man's brow. A sudden darting agony paralyzed Roy's hand, and he realized that he had broken the metacarpal bones and that hence it would be useless. Before he could recover, McNamara had passed under his extended arm and seized him by the middle, then, thrusting his left leg back of Glenister's, he whirled him from his balance, flinging him clear and with resistless force. It seemed that a fatal fall must follow, but the youth squirmed catlike in the air, landing with set muscles which rebounded like rubber. Even so, the receiver was upon him before he could rise, reaching for the young man's throat with his heavy hands. Glenister recognized the fatal "strangle hold" and, seizing his enemy's wrists, endeavored to tear them apart, but his left hand was useless, so with a mighty wrench he freed himself, and, locked in each other's arms, the men strained and swayed about the office till their neck veins were bursting, their muscles paralyzed.

Men may fight duels calmly, may shoot or parry or thrust with cold deliberation; but when there comes the jar of body to body, the sweaty contact of skin to skin the play of iron muscles, the painful gasp of exhaustion—then the mind goes skittering back into its dark recesses while every venomous passion leaps forth from its hiding place and joins in the horrid war. They tripped across the floor, crashing into the partition, which split, showering them with glass. They fell and rolled in it; then, by consent, wrenched themselves apart and rose, eye to eye, their jaws hanging, their lungs wheezing, their faces trickling blood and sweat. Glenister's left hand pained him excruciatingly, while McNamara's macerated lips had turned outward in a hideous pout. They crouched so for an instant, cruel, bestial—then clinched again. The office fittings were wrecked utterly and the room became a litter of ruins. The men's garments fell away till their breasts were bare and their arms swelled white and knotted through the rage. They knew no pain, their bodies were insensate mechanisms.

Gradually the older man's face was beaten into a shapeless mass by the other's cunning blows, while Glenister's every bone was wrenched and twisted under his enemy's terrible onslaughts. The miner's chief effort, it is true, was to keep his feet and to break the man's embraces. Never had he encountered one whom he could not beat by sheer strength till he met this great, snarling creature who worried him hither and yon as though he were a child. Time and again Glenister beat upon the man's face with the blows of a sledge. No rules governed this solitary combat; the men were deaf to all but the roaring in their ears, blinded to all but hate, insensible to everything but the blood mania. Their tramping feet caused the building to rumble and shake as though some monster were running amuck.

To this day, from Dawson to the Straits, from Unga to the Arctic, men tell of the combat wherever they foregather at flaring camp fires or in dingy bunk houses; and although some scout the tale, there are others who saw it and can swear to its truth. These say that the encounter was like the battle of bull moose in the rutting season, though more terrible, averring that two men like these had never been known in the land since the days of Vitus Bering and his crew; for their rancor had swollen till at feel of each other's flesh they ran mad and felt superhuman strength. It is true, at any rate, that neither was conscious of the falling room, nor the cries of the crowd, even when the marshal forced himself through the wedged door and fell upon the nearest, which was Glenister. He came at an instant when the two had paused at arm's length, glaring with rage-drunk eyes, gasping the labored breath back into their lungs.

With a fling of his long arms the young man hurled the intruder aside so violently that his head struck the iron safe and he collapsed insensible. Then, without apparent notice of the interruption, the fight went on. McNamara's distress was patent to his antagonist, who advanced upon him with the hunger of promised victory; but the young man's muscles obeyed his commands sluggishly, his ribs seemed broken, his back was weak, and on the inner side of his legs the flesh was quivering. As they came together the boss reached up his right hand and caught the miner by the face, burying thumb and fingers crab-like into his cheeks, forcing his slack jaws apart, thrusting his head backward, while he centered every ounce of his strength in the effort to maim. Glenister felt the flesh giving way and flung himself backward to break the hold, whereupon the other summoned his wasting energy and plunged toward the safe, where lay the revolver. Instinct warned Glenister of treachery, told him that the man had sought this last resource to save himself, and as he saw him turn his back and reach for the weapon, the youth leaped like a panther, seizing him about the waist, grasping McNamara's wrist with his right hand. For the first time during the combat they were not face to face, and on the instant Glenister realized the advantage given him through the other's perfidy, realized the wrestler's hold was his, and knew that the moment of victory was come.

The telling takes much time, but so quickly had these things happened that the footsteps of the soldiers had not yet reached the door when the men were locked beside the safe.

Of what happened next many garbled accounts have gone forth. Some claim that the younger man was seized with a fear of death which multiplied his enormous strength; others that the power died in his adversary as reward for his treason; but it was not so.

No sooner had Glenister encompassed McNamara's waist from the rear than he slid his damaged hand up past the other's chest and around the back of his neck, thus bringing his own left arm close under his enemy's left armpit, wedging the receiver's head forward, while with his other hand he grasped the politician's right wrist close to the revolver, thus holding him in a grasp which could not be broken. Now came the test. The two bodies set themselves rock-like and rigid. There was no lunging about.

Calling up the final atom of his strength, Glenister bore backward with his right arm and it became a contest for the weapon which, clutched in the two hands, swayed back and forth or darted up and down, the fury of resistance causing it to trace formless patterns in the air with its muzzle. McNamara shook himself, but he was close against the safe and could not escape, his head bowed forward by the lock of the miner's left arm, and he strained till the breath clogged in his throat. Despite the grievous toll his right hand moved back slightly. His feet shifted a bit, while the blood seemed bursting from his eyes, but he found that the long fingers encircling his wrist were like gyves weighted with the strength of the hills and the irresistible vigor of youth which knew no defeat. Slowly, inch by inch, the great man's arm was dragged back, down past his side, while the strangling labor of his breath showed at what awful cost. The muzzle of the gun described a semicircle and the knotted hands began to travel toward the left, more rapidly now across his broad back. Still he struggled and wrenched, but uselessly. He strove to fire the weapon, but his fingers were woven about it so that the hammer would not work. Then the miner began forcing upward.

The white skin beneath the men's strips of clothing was stretched over great knots and ridges which sunk and swelled and quivered.

"It's the hammer lock—the hammer lock."

By now McNamara's arm was bent and cramped upon his back, and then they saw Glenister's shoulder dip, his elbow come closer to his side, and his body heave in one final terrific effort as though pushing a heavy weight. In the silence something snapped like a stick. There came a deafening report and the scream of a strong man overcome with agony. McNamara went to his knees and sagged forward on to his face as though every bone in his huge bulk had turned to water, while his master reeled back against the opposite wall, his heels dragging in the litter, bringing up with outflung arms as though fearful of falling, swaying, blind, exhausted, his face blackened by the explosion of the revolver, yet grim with the light of victory.

The Judge shouted hysterically:

"Arrest that man, quick. Don't let him go!"

It was the miner's first realization that others were there. Raising his head he stared at the faces close against the partition, then groaned the words:

"I beat the traitor—and—and—I broke him with—my hands."

[Copyright, 1906, by Rex E. Beach.]

THE EXAMINATION SEASON.

In this examination season, teachers talk much of the examination papers that, from sunset until the small hours, they sit and mark.

Some teachers the other day were lunching together. "A little boy," one said, "handed me a paper on physiology yesterday. In this paper, describing shoemaking as an occupation injurious to the health, the boy wrote: 'This trade is injurious because the shoemakers press the shoes against the thorax, and therefore it presses the thorax in, and it touches the heart, and if they do not die they are cripples for life.'"

"In an etymology lesson," said a second teacher, "a little girl defined dust as 'mud with the juice squeezed out.' A boy defined a snake as 'a thing that is tall all the way up to the head.' A young Indian defined a baby as 'a meat doll.'"

"Those definitions," said a third teacher, "are as good as the well-known ones that describe a ship as 'a prison with the chance of being drowned'; dogmatism as 'puppyism come to maturity'; anxiety as 'fear spread out thin,' and a prodigy as 'every mother's first baby.'"

AN EXCELLENT LAW.

"It is 900 years since the failure of a bank in China," said a bank examiner.

"Over 900 years ago, in the reign of Hi Hung, a bank failed. Hi Hung had the failure investigated, and to his indignation found it had been due to reckless and shady conduct on the part of the directors and the president.

"Hi Hung at once issued an edict that the next time a bank failed, the heads of its president and directors were to be cut off. This edict, which has never been revoked, has made China's banking institutions the safest in the world."

SIMPLY JUSTICE.

Creditor: So you've come around at last to pay me what you owe me, have you?

Debtor: Not at all—just the contrary. You made a statement at the club last night that I owed you 600 marks. As a matter of fact, the accounts show I owe you only 560. I've come around to collect that balance of forty—[Translated for Tales, from Filegende Blätter.]

The present session of the concerned, Los Angeles, as the Committee entirely ignored this

and four men were seriously injured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated. STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Driven Back and Well Armed Men Reinforce Toledo. (BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.) CITY OF MEXICO, June 4.—General

Practical Poultry Culture in the Southwest.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF STANDARD-BRED POULTRY AND THE PEOPLE WHO GROW IT.

DO CHICKENS PAY?

THE FANCY AND UTILITY IN THE BACK YARD.

By Henry W. Kruckeberg.

NOTE.—Short articles of a practical nature are cordially solicited from breeders and fanciers, relating their experience with poultry, giving their successes as well as failures. The writer will be glad, in so far as lies in his power, to answer inquiries of public interest bearing on any phase of an enlightened poultry culture, such as feeding and management, disease and its prevention, market conditions, fancy points, etc. The co-operation of utility breeders and fanciers is cordially solicited, to the end that the best thought and practice in an enlightened poultry culture may find a healthy expression in these columns.

"Do these chickens pay?" said a visitor to the mistress of a home flock of chickens. His way of saying it insinuated that of course they did not. He had thoughtfully considered the neat, white-washed buildings, the freshly-plowed runs enclosed with six-foot wire net, the clean drinking fountains with fresh water, the trays of oyster shells, and lastly the elegant big pure-breds looking up expectant to him, believing

a cockerel which would sell for at least \$5. I think this invoice, Shylock, fair:

Began this year with:	
30 hens at \$2.50	\$75.00
2 sires at \$5	10.00
8 cockerels at \$1	8.00
Houses and runs	25.00
Grains and bran to June	20.00
Incubator	15.00
Brooder	5.00
	\$153.00
1 trio sold in May, including 1 sire	25.00
4 hens at \$5	20.00
7 cockerels—2 at \$5	10.00
3 at \$3	9.00
2 at \$10	20.00
10 sittings of eggs before June at \$5	50.00
	\$149.00

If we take the price quoted of the houses and runs, the incubator and brooder, which amounts to \$45, and

two sides, and laths two inches apart on two sides, running perpendicular, and on opposite sides of the chicks can run through and escape if they get into the coop with the wrong mother and one that does not kindly to them.

"These coops have removable lath covers. The can be removed and the coops inverted during the so the hen can be on the ground to take her dust bath and the board bottom which now serves as cover is turned inside. There is a false bottom, made of this lath, in these coops, which are taken out every day, cleaned, and the undersides used as feeding boxes serve the food in for the little chicks during the day. The coops are placed close to one of the lath sides of coop so the hen can also easily feed from it. Water fountains fresh water always alongside the coop. These coops are light and easily handled, so if a storm comes up the coop can be quickly and easily removed to cover. The chicks become strong enough to run in the coops with the hens, the coops are not used during the summer and there is no trouble to get the hens in for the winter as each hen knows her own coop.

"My chicks thrive well on the prepared chick feed and as they grow older, I give them all the wheat they will eat up clean and all the green feed they will eat, with fresh ground bones once a week. In regard to feeding laying fowl, I found I made a mistake feeding too much whole wheat. I now feed more stuff in hoppers. We use stationary nest boxes set in food from the ground.

"My main house is 51 feet long, 12 feet wide, with sides with 9-foot comb roof. Glass on part of north of roof, three ventilators in roof. The inside of house is divided into four pens on either side of a leaving a pathway through the center three feet inches wide.

"Perches are about one foot from the floor, and are hinged to side of house with hinges so they can be swung down and fastened up when cleaning house. The house is floored throughout with surfaced lumber, and all partitions and doors are of wire. Doors of sufficient size to admit of fowl, open from each pen into yard.

Three Ways to Make Poultry Pay

The way to make your poultry pay is to make your feed and the economic and expeditious way is to feed the approved Midland Poultry Food No. 4. It's \$1.50 f. o. b. in Los Angeles. If you want the chicks to chirp with health, because the way to bring you wealth. The robust couple, health and are maintained among the youngsters by feeding only the Chick Food. Cheap at double the money, namely \$1.50 f. o. b. Los Angeles.

The way to win the poultry battle is to always hear the chicken cackle, shelling out the hen fruit in the nest. feed only Swift's Beef Scraps and the trick is done. \$1.50 f. o. b. Los Angeles.

S. H. Church

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contains from 32 to 48 pages, sumptuously illustrated, a practical way of poultry culture and kindred subjects.

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BROODER-HOUSE AND YARDS OF E. W. PRESTON.

all men to be the type of their keeper. He has made up his mind that of course such expensive stock with such expensive environments, with grain as high as it always has to be in this southern country, could not be made into a paying investment, that hens can add to a man's wealth only on a big ranch where the grain and much food can be grown, where the flock can run at large, and roost in trees, and mongrel out-putting. How many such visitors the hostesses of home flocks have! The smart young mistress replied, "They serve us well." "In dollars and cents?" he added. "Yes, they pay in cold dollars, but we are the kind of people who shiver when we put dollars equal to our partings with our stock. Of course we have to sell chickens and eggs if we keep thirty on this city lot and keep our chicken books indexed to profit. "Chicken cranks run this flock, eh? The kind that dread to kill chickens, because of thinking they love them, who give away their surplus stock rather than shiver over booking that five dollars equals the parting with a nice hen?" "We are said to be chicken cranks, but we can't find out just what the appellation means. It doesn't mean the same to all our visitors. From consummate ass and driveling idiot to a scheming Shylock includes chicken cranks, and any man's perception of us doesn't make us one or the other," she added. "No, and you don't care a dead chicken what I think of you and yours. I am well reprimanded, not intending to deserve. Chicken cranks are myths, you and yours are esthetes and I a Shylock. These chickens do not pay you and yours. I have just about such a flock as this under like environment. Mine do not pay me, and I am honestly curious to know where people get on and off with a similar investment."

The mistress put on a far-off missionary look and replied: "They pay you and you don't know it, and you ought to be made to know it. How can you look at such grand things and apprehend failures?" "Because they eat up dollars and return not a dollar and eight or ten or twelve cents for a dollar invested." "Have you kept the books yourself?" "No, haven't kept any books at all." "Then you do not know, of course, whether they pay or not. Let me show you my books for this year. The value of the fowls involved is what they have cost me to breed. We have bred all of our fowls. The houses and runs, the incubator and brooder cost nothing this year, but I expect I could buy them for the quoted prices. I could not buy my hens for \$75, because many of them cost me \$5 each, and neither sire could be bought for less than \$20 each. I did not sire

add \$7 for sundries, the output of this year so far is not far from \$120, and we have actually sold \$149 worth of merchandise. Besides we have twenty hens left and have incubated fifty chicks before May—before selling the one sire. The family has eaten four hens. The broilers from fifty chicks will reduce the number to twenty of the best before next year, and more can be eaten. We will sell a good many sittings of eggs after May for \$3 each, the sale of which will pay for the grains and bran and sundries, as we go along. We will have all the eggs we want to eat, which can be fresh and clean. The manufacturing establishment of the hen, I suppose, takes care of the filth it receives from manure-feeding hens, and makes as much of a grain in a manure heap as in one of our nice hoppers; but the sentiment is not to our liking. Yes, we are esthetes; we like giving nice things for the manufacture of nice eggs, and nice meat and nice fellows responding to us in how many ways—even to making us shiver contacting cold dollars. We will keep the best cockerel for a sire next year. The first year's expenses are great perhaps, but to grow the best of a kind of the proper kind year after year, one's expenses soon become matters of grains and repairs."

A Breeder Gives Some Practical Suggestions.

Mr. J. J. Dean of Moneta sends in the following interesting details, based on actual experience with the raising of fowl on his home place:

"Four years ago this May, a neighbor gave me a pet Minorca hen. Another neighbor had two fighting cocks, Buff Leghorns, and I made a bargain with him to trim his pepper trees for one of the cocks. In a short time I had a brood of thrifty young chicks, two of the brood still on the place—pensioned pets. After trying several different breeds, I settled on the Buff Orpington, as I consider them the best all-around fowl, and shall continue to raise them until there is something suits me better.

"Starting in this way, gradually increasing the flock each year, has given me good experience in yarding, housing, feeding, etc. I raise all of my stock in the natural way, hatching only with hens, setting several at a time, and no more steps required to look after twenty than two. I find it is not a good idea to remove the chicks from the nest too soon after they are hatched. When removed they are put in coops on board floors and fed nothing but grit until they are forty-eight hours old. These coops are two feet square, one-inch mesh wire on

Brilliant dress skirts, blue or black only; trimmed with pleats; a good, serviceable skirt for every-day uses.

Hensley's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored.

June 3, 1906.]

[June 3, 1906.]

best.

the two inches apart on two sides, but on opposite sides of coop. The coop is made of wire mesh and is built on a false bottom, made of thin boards, which are taken out every day and underlaid used as feeding boards for the little chicks during the day. The coop is built on a false bottom, made of thin boards, which are taken out every day and underlaid used as feeding boards for the little chicks during the day. The coop is built on a false bottom, made of thin boards, which are taken out every day and underlaid used as feeding boards for the little chicks during the day.

We use stationary nest boxes about one foot from the floor, and are built with hinges so they can be pulled out when cleaning house. The boxes are built with surfaced lumber, and all are of wire. Doors of sufficient size are cut from each pen into yard. The coop is 51 feet long, 12 feet wide, and has a comb roof. Glass on part of north side of roof. The inside of the coop is divided into four pens on either side of the center three feet apart.

Ways to Make Poultry Pay

your poultry pay is to make your female birds lay eggs. The best way to do this is to keep them in a clean, healthy, and comfortable environment. The robust, healthy, and comfortable environment is the key to making your poultry pay. The robust, healthy, and comfortable environment is the key to making your poultry pay.

S. H. Church

THE MAIN ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Poultry keepers, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per dozen in price that's

Poultry Supply

TRY S.
ALB.

SPRINGTIME THEY NEED

COAST POULTRY TONIC

WHEN THEY ARE EATING

COAST CHICK FEED

PERFECTLY BALANCED RATION

know how to get, absolutely free, a

ST COAST POULTRY TONIC and a

LAMITE (that's what it does.) and a

free booklet, "How to Make Your

including poultry.

COAST STOCK FOOD

San Fernando St., Los Angeles, Cal.

POULTRY KEEPERS NEED IT

A Month's

fic Fancier, Magazine

Profitable Poultry and Pet Stock Culture

Published by Practical Breeders

10 cents a year; three years \$2.50

C. FANCIER, Box W. Adams St., Los Angeles

Western, Cal., breeder of standard-bred

in Southern and middle sections, fine

of change and carriage. Eggs from 1st pen

50 per 100.

WHITE LEONHORN EXCLUSIVELY.

are bred for great egg production.

and approach the 2nd egg record. Send for

ADEN BIRD FARM, Byron, Cal.

THE TRIBUNE edited by Henry W. Knapp

representative poultry and live stock

concerned, Los Angeles, Cal., June 3, 1906.

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At the time while living in the State of Nebraska, I kept fifty hens and in advance of breeding season well housed and in fine condition, having been freed from cocks and cockerels with the exception of one I liberated from their pens either one allowing them to run with the hens, or having two old biddies wanted each thirteen eggs; result was they laid six chicks good healthy ones, at that time I have been of opinion that cocks or cockerels, vigorous, robust, etc., can be bred in greater number of hens than is generally obtained.

Years ago I had an experience in poultry of no other, neither have I had since, nor can I say why it should have been. I had among my flock a cross-bred hen, a remarkable layer, had been with her moult until in February, when she commenced laying. I gave her fifteen of her own eggs, and I would raise some fine early chicks and some layers. Out of the fifteen eggs, she hatched five chicks, which I took especial care of, keeping them in the office, several days at a time. Out of the five I had but two pullets. They grew to be both very fine hens which I kept until the following July, but never an egg from either of them. They had perfect health red combs and clear face. I then tried to kill one, on examination I found the eggs in the small number four had never developed. This was the case with the other, also. Have you ever heard of such an experience?

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The first one is to tell you to try a different brand of either joke, five dollars."—[Harper's]

and four men were seriously injured, and ten buildings were leveled by a tornado near Stoddard, Wis., tonight. Halvorson was injured by flying timbers and with five others was taken to St. Louis.

Many farms are reported to be completely devastated.

STRIKES NEAR ST. PAUL.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)

Mr. Devery.

HE TELLS HIS EXPERIENCE WITH
A CHICAGO BARBER.

By a Special Contributor.

TALK about fallin' into the hands of the Phillistynes, said Mr. Devery, just drop into the hands of one of these Chicago barbers an' you'll forget all about it. Of course there is certain periods of the operation where you don't know nothin' about what's goin' on anyhow. But you've got to come to. When you do, you could go up to a Phillistine, shake him by the hand an' say, "Old man, they're handin' out a hof line of talk about you, but you for me. I'm your friend."

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"One minute," I says, "you needn't bother about shavin' off my eyebrows. It's a fad of mine to keep my eyebrows intact."

Of course I was a jay to have made any such crack. Pet was on. He passed his finger across the lather an' half gouges my eye out to show that there wasn't no wisdom in indulgin' in foolish conversation. After that he starts in latherin' again. After a while he starts in to smile once more.

"How do you like this soap?" he says.

"It's the finest I ever tasted," I says. With that he jams the brush up my nostrils an' I thought I'd choke to death. There's the trouble. You never know how to take these Eyetallians. You make a crack that you think's goin' to jolly 'em along, an' first crack out of the box they give you the jab. I could see he was sore as soon as I spoke. After that I didn't get no chance to say nothin'. He lay for me with that brush like a cat lays for a mouse. If I'd opened my trap, I'd have got it. Then he starts in to get even. He balances the brush just ready to give it to me in case I makes a false pass. When he sees he had me faded on the speech line he swings his right back an' says, "Shine?" I tries to shake my top piece, but he holds me tight. Then he grabs me

by the hair, raises my nut, jams it back on a tack in the back of the chair, an' calls out, "Boy, the gentleman wants a shine." That was the signal. The charge was on. Two guys comes up, grabs my legs an' starts in to polish my shoes. They start in to rip out my laces. I was wonderin' if they was goin' to put me to bed. At the same time a dame sails out from under cover, grabs my hand, shoves it into a basin of water an' proceed to sharpen up her knives an' things.

"You wanted a manicure?" says Pet.

I would have give ten to have been loose. He was lyin', an' he knoo he was lyin'. But he flashes the lather brush on me an' I'd had enough of conversation. So they all sailed in. Pet starts in to shave, the black-horse cavalry begins to polish, an' the dame makes a pass with the scissors. It was like a three-ringed circus. Of course I knoo I was up against it. But there wasn't nothin' to do. I could stand for the whole game except for this finger-nail business. An' I'd maybe have stood for that, too, if they hadn't trotted out a box of red paint an' started to make a pass at me with that.

"Look here," I says, watchin' my chance an' makin' a jump for it, "I'm here to get a shave, an' I don't propose to have no Chicago highlanders start in an' do the tattooin' act on me. You've started in on this nail-cuttin' game, an' you might as well finish it, but cut out the red, white an' blue paint. I'll take that a little later when I start in on the sailor business."

Of course, Pet, seein' he'd lost his grip on me, starts in apologizin', an' leads me back to the chair. An' he didn't waste no time from then on. He pours some cologne on my face an' starts in to rub. An' I want to tell you that the way he let that stuff drip down my neck an' soak my collar so I'd have to get a noo one was a wonder. I was goin' to explain that I wasn't there for no bath, when he shuts me up with the hot towel trick. An' maybe it wasn't hot. I got a glance at myself when I got out from under an' my face was like a holled lobster. I got it in five spasms. One after another. An' they come fast. There was just time to take a quick gasp an' sink back quiet between drinks. When he got the second one on, he gets the grip on me. His two thumbs was in my eyes ready for a gouge, he stops up my nose with his two forefingers and with the rest of his hands he stands ready to shove the towel down my throat in case of any further attempt at conversation. I braced myself good an' was standin' for it fine till he opens up an' says, "Are you hot enough?" Then I gets mad. But there was nothin' to it. He grips me tight till I calms down again. I'd have broke down if I hadn't heard Pet Junior over at the other end of the room say, "We'll be ready for you in a minute, sir." Then I had to laugh. Some other guy had come in. Of course I couldn't see him. But I nearly shook out of my seat thinkin' of what was comin' to him.

In a minute Pet sits me in the chair. Then I started in to figure up where I got off. There was 25 cents for the shave, an' 10 cents for a tip, 50 cents for the nail cutter an' a quarter on the side an' ten for noo laces, 25 cents for a collar, an' a dime for the guy that had my hat. I couldn't shake him or he'd tear the linen out. That was a cinch. I could see where I was stung. Just as I had my calculations made Pet turns round to me, grabs the top of my hair an' says, "Trimmed?"

"Yes," I says, "you can bet your life I've been trimmed," an' with that he lights a taper an' starts in to set fire to my hair. If I hadn't landed him there'd have been a conflagration. What's more, I wasn't even insured again fire. Well, the result was a rough house. The dame starts in to scream, the five barbers makes a pass for me with cologne bottles an' scissors an' after it was through they had the nerve to charge me with creating a disturbance.

(Copyright, 1906, by Central News and Press Exchange.)

HUMAN NATURE.

'Tis easy to be brave and good,
While riches on you wait,
Or else to show the martyr's stuff
Beneath the blows of Fate;
Against the little pricks of life
'Tis harder to be great.

I'm sure if some catastrophe
Should wipe my fortune out,
I'd make some more right off, and hear
The world applauding shout;
But when my stocks go down a point,
I only funk and pout.

I'm certain if an earthquake came
My courage would be high,
I'd meet it with resourceful plans
And with a steadfast eye;
But when I find I have to move,
I merely want to die.

I'm certain if starvation came
My bearing would be glad,
And I would give my final crust
To some more hungry lad;
But when I find the steak is burned
It simply makes me mad.

And so I hint to Providence,
While sadly I deplore
To make a hero out of me
Regarding earthly store,
I either need a little less
Or else a whole lot more.
—[McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.

NAUTICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Yacht (superciliously): My husband has a beautiful yacht. I don't suppose your husband can afford such a luxury, yet?

Mrs. Nacht: No, the best he can do is to hold the mortgage on the one your husband has.—[Bohemian.

Mexican miners returned to work at Cananea today, and the indications are tonight that before Saturday the mines and smelters will be working as usual. Americans who took prominent part

Guatemalan Government Forces Driven Back and Well Armed Men Reinforce Toledo.
(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS-P.M.)
CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.

June 3, 1906.]

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Eggs by the Pound.

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On the Fertility of Eggs.

One time while living in the State of Nebraska, I had a flock of fifty hens and in advance of breeding season, all well housed and in fine condition, having been separated from cocks and cockerels with the exception of one cockerel, allowing them to run with the hens, and in February, having two old biddies wanted to give them each thirteen eggs; result was they gave me twenty-six chicks good healthy ones, at that time I have been of opinion that cocks or cockerels, if well raised, vigorous, robust, etc., can be used with a larger number of hens than is generally supposed and good results obtained.

A number of years ago I had an experience in poultry raising. I know of no other, neither have I had since, nor any reason why it should have been. I had among my fowls a cross-bred hen, a remarkable layer, had been with her moult until in February, when she commenced sitting. I gave her fifteen of her own eggs, and I would raise some fine early chicks and some fine layers. Out of the fifteen eggs, she hatched five chicks, which I took especial care of, keeping them in the office, several days at a time. Out of the five I had but two pullets. They grew to be both very fine hens which I kept until the following July, but never an egg from either of them. They had perfect health red combs and clear face. I tried to kill one, on examination I found the eggs had never developed. This was the same with the other, also. Have you ever heard of such an experience?

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Well, I waits fifteen minutes. That's part of the game. They get you up to that stage where you're really anxious to have 'em start in on you. That's what makes 'em want to laugh. It's up to you. You done it of your own free will an' accord, an' there can't be no kick comin'. An' they hand you out a copy of Puck, too. If you can escape Puck by goin' to Chicago to get a shave you're mistook. You see that's all governed by the union. All customers has to read either Puck or Judge. You can take your pick, but you've got to have one or the other. It's the work it does on the mind. After fifteen minutes of Puck and Judge, you're ready for anythin'. If you're havin' a shave an' a haircut, too, an' you make any funny cracks between the acts, they flash the cover on you an' you sink back into silence. They're gradually introduc' the Noo York Tribune for the same purpose. But it don't seem to catch on so well. It's all right till you get to the editorial page. But if you reach there you laugh sure. Then all the preliminary work that's been done on you's gone. Of course they figure that the chances is you'll stop before you've wrestled through the first page. If you do you'll be dazed enough to begin operations without any kick.

When they passed me over a copy I wasn't wise to the game. So I fell for it till Pet throws the other guy out of the chair an' starts in to coax me to step up to the bat. As soon as I sat down I felt there was goin' to be somethin' doin'. Pet starts in to smile. He jerks my head back just by way of introduction to the game. There wasn't no good makin' a move. He could have had the half Nelson on me before I could have started to land. I just says "shave" an' lets it go at that. He knoo. He had the soap all ready. There was a quart of it all mixed up. You'd have thought he was startin' in to whitewash a barn. I didn't make no pass till he got it pasted over my eyelids. Then I stops him.

"One minute," I says, "you needn't bother about shavin' off my eyebrows. It's a fad of mine to keep my eyebrows intact."

Of course I was a jay to have made any such crack. Pet was on. He passed his finger across the lather an' half gouges my eye out to show that there wasn't no wisdom in indulgin' in foolish conversation. After that he starts in latherin' again. After a while he starts in to smile once more.

"How do you like this soap?" he says.

"It's the finest I ever tasted," I says. With that he jams the brush up my nostrils an' I thought I'd choke to death. There's the trouble. You never know how to take these Eyetallians. You make a crack that you think's goin' to jolly 'em along, an' first crack out of the box they give you the jab. I could see he was sore as soon as I spoke. After that I didn't get no chance to say nothin'. He lay for me with that brush like a cat lays for a mouse. If I'd opened my trap, I'd have got it. Then he starts in to get even. He balances the brush just ready to give it to me in case I makes a false pass. When he sees he had me faded on the speech line he swings his right back an' says, "Shine!" I tries to shake my top piece, but he holds me tight. Then he grabs me

by the hair, raises my nut, jams it back on a tack in the back of the chair, an' calls out, "Boy, the gentleman wants a shine." That was the signal. The charge was on. Two guys comes up, grabs my legs an' starts in to polish my shoes. They start in to rip out my laces. I was wonderin' if they was goin' to put me to bed. At the same time a dame sails out from under cover, grabs my hand, shoves it into a basin of water an' proceed to sharpen up her knives an' things.

"You wanted a manicure?" says Pet. I would have give ten to have been loose. He was lyin', an' he knoo he was lyin'. But he flashes the lather brush on me an' I'd had enough of conversation. So they all sailed in. Pet starts in to shave, the black-horse cavalry begins to polish, an' the dame makes a pass with the scissors. It was like a three-ringed circus. Of course I knoo I was up against it. But there wasn't nothin' to do. I could stand for the whole game except for this finger-nail business. An' I'd maybe have stood for that, too, if they hadn't trotted out a box of red paint an' started to make a pass at me with that.

"Look here," I says, watchin' my chance an' makin' a jump for it, "I'm here to get a shave, an' I don't propose to have no Chicago highblinders start in an' do the tattooin' act on me. You've started in on this nail-cuttin' game, an' you might as well finish it, but cut out the red, white an' blue paint. I'll take that a little later when I start in on the sailor business."

Of course, Pet, seein' he'd lost his grip on me, starts in apologizin', an' leads me back to the chair. An' he didn't waste no time from then on. He pours some cologne on my face an' starts in to rub. An' I want to tell you that the way he let that stuff drip down my neck an' soak my collar so I'd have to get a noo one was a wonder. I was goin' to explain that I wasn't there for no bath, when he shuts me up with the hot towel trick. An' maybe it wasn't hot. I got a glance at myself when I got out from under an' my face was like a boiled lobster. I got it in five spasms. One after another. An' they come fast. There was just time to take a quick gasp an' sink back quiet between drinks. When he got the second one on, he gets the grip on me. His two thumbs was in my eyes ready for a gouge, he stops up my nose with his two forefingers and with the rest of his hands he stands ready to shove the towel down my throat in case of any further attempt at conversation. I braced myself good an' was standin' for it fine till he opens up an' says, "Are you hot enough?" Then I gets mad. But there was nothin' to it. He grips me tight till I calms down again. I'd have broke down if I hadn't heard Pet Junior over at the other end of the room say, "We'll be ready for you in a minute, sir." Then I had to laugh. Some other guy had come in. Of course I couldn't see him. But I nearly shook out of my seat thinkin' of what was comin' to him.

In a minute Pet sits me in the chair. Then I started in to figure up where I got off. There was 25 cents for the shave, an' 10 cents for a tip, 50 cents for the nail cutter an' a quarter on the side an' ten for noo laces, 25 cents for a collar, ap' a dime for the guy that had my hat. I couldn't shake him or he'd tear the linen out. That was a cinch. I could see where I was stung. Just as I had my calculations made Pet turns round to me, grabs the top of my hair an' says, "Trimmed?"

"Yes," I says, "you can bet your life I've been trimmed," an' with that he lights a taper an' starts in to set fire to my hair. If I hadn't landed him there'd have been a conflagration. What's more, I wasn't even insured again fire. Well, the result was a rough house. The dame starts in to scream, the five barbers makes a pass for me with cologne bottles an' scissors an' after it was through they had the nerve to charge me with creating a disturbance.

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HUMAN NATURE.

'Tis easy to be brave and good,
While riches on you wait,
Or else to show the martyr's stuff
Beneath the blows of Fate;
Against the little pricks of life
'Tis harder to be great.

I'm sure if some catastrophe
Should wipe my fortune out,
I'd make some more right off, and hear
The world applauding shout;
But when my stocks go down a point,
I only funk and pout.

I'm certain if an earthquake came
My courage would be high,
I'd meet it with resourceful plans
And with a steadfast eye;
But when I find I have to move,
I merely want to die.

I'm certain if starvation came
My bearing would be glad,
And I would give my final crust
To some more hungry lad;
But when I find the steak is burned
It simply makes me mad.

And so I hint to Providence,
While sadly I deplore
To make a hero out of me
Regarding earthly store,
I either need a little less
Or else a whole lot more.
—[McLandburgh Wilson, in New York Sun.]

NAUTICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Yacht (superfluously:) My husband has a beautiful yacht. I don't suppose your husband can afford such a luxury, yet?

Mrs. Nacht: No, the best he can do is to hold the mortgage on the one your husband has.—[Bohemian.]

apart on two sides, but on opposite sides of coop, and escape if they get in and one that does not to the lath covers. The coop is inverted during the day, and now serves as cover for the bottom, made of thin lath, taken out every day and used as feeding board for the chicks during the day, the lath sides of coop as a water fountain for the coop. These coops are removed to cover. When enough to run in the yard, not the hens in for the night.

The prepared chick feed give them all the energy and all the green feed bones once a week. In fact, I found I made a mistake. I now feed more stationary nest boxes about 12 feet long, 12 feet wide, 4 feet high. Glass on part of north roof. The inside of the house on either side of house, the center three feet of the floor, and are hinged so they can be pulled down. The house is surfaced lumber, and all doors of sufficient size to each pen into yard.

How to Make Money Pay

How to make your money pay is to feed the egg-producing hen with health, because health is the only way to get the most out of her. The money, namely \$1.25 per dozen, is the result of the health of the hen.

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CONDUCTED BY J. W. JEFFREY, AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

Handicapping the Farmer.

Meth Traps Again

Century-Old Alfalfa

Fruit Juice Preparations. . .

The Bane of Mischief.

No Local Agricultural Course

The Powell Investigation.

Growing Oats

Denaturated Alcohol

Pioneer Vegetable Growers

for a sack of walnuts and a sackful and in five days they were sold and I was on my way back to San Francisco to buy garden seeds. I found a fine apple tree growing on a place in the bottom of the bay side of Marysville. As it was a good one I bought a whole acre of it. I had some good seeds; and by spring I had a fine crop of apples. The last load freighted by me, which cost me forty dollars, was a load of apples. These were planted in March and by June they were doing well until cut to the ground by a frost. The potatoes, however, came out well. I was not to be cheated and I started out again to buy seeds. I went to the Sacramento and San Francisco markets and I chanced upon some one who had a fine lot of seeds and I bought the lot for \$20. I planted them in March and cleaned up about \$100. The next year I planted all the seeds and in the fall I had a fine crop of apples. "The farmer's work."—[State

Tomatoes.
 HIS great crop of com-
 careful irrigation. Sele-
 by working in from
 rotted manure, which
 fruit is desired. Pos-
 of rough and deep
 ten inches deep and y
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 adhere to the roots

The plants are placed in the rows four feet apart, and the soil is leveled and well firmed with the back of a spade. In this way will grow right after the plants are moved. The remainder of the row is filled up by running a one-horse moldboard plow alongside the plants, which will level the ground. Water should then be applied to the ground until the ground is well saturated. The ground should be kept free of weeds by a one-blade cultivator. When the plants are well established, use the one-horse plow to turn the soil on each side of the row, which will prevent the fruit out of the water. Water should be applied on the very driest soil during the summer. Too much water will rot the plants and interfere with the fruit. The plants need water only when the soil is dry. They need water often enough to keep up the size and growth of the fruit. Drawback to the culture of watermelons is a disease known as oedema, which attacks the parts of the plant, breaking down the cells of water stretching the large veins and the cells very large and thin, so great that the cell walls are broken. The part of the plant dying, and the fruit is lost. On adjacent parts.—[Irrigation.]

People's Forum

queer that the lower branch of the Department of Agriculture are first to be invited to be more singular by a body that is away a barrel of money. It is the House also that is the agricultural appropriation, the department's investment in cold storage, preservatives, etc. Is the House that is holding the purse? The Senate has passed the Senate away twenty years of agitation. Is this Pure Food Bill' carried over for its enforcement. The Pure Food Bill should be passed by the Senate and signed by the President. It will be practically a dead letter for its enforcement, and be

broidered on front, the skirt plettily pleated.

Henshey's \$7.50 Shirt Waist Suits \$3.98

\$7.50 white lawn shirt waist suits, trimmed on waist and

wool cheviots, in last fall's styles, in blouse or coat effects, elegantly tailored, lined

Gardening in California—Flower and Vegetable.

Flower Vegetable Growing.

It would be easy to collect a volume of interesting instances of how success was attained in the early days in vegetable raising, but a single instance must suffice. It illustrates both the resources of the pioneers and the country which they found. G. G. Briggs left New York State in April, 1849, and arrived in California in October of the same year, driving an ox team and bringing most of the way. He says:

"When I arrived in California I saw at once that there were other means of accumulating gold besides digging for it in the mines; that miners and all classes would need turnips and cabbage and other products of the soil; that even then many were suffering with scurvy and other diseases for the want of fresh vegetable food. The large crop of native grapes on the banks of the Sacramento River were proof of the productive capacity of the California soil and climate. Reaching Sacramento our party of four had no money and no property but our wagons and three yoke of oxen. I could do no work whatever. I got trusted by a storekeeper for a sack of walnuts and sold them to passers by the roadside and in five days I had cleared \$50. We sold our oxen and with a part of the money I went to San Francisco to buy garden seeds with which to start vegetable growing on a piece of land I had previously secured in the bottom of the Yuba River, near the present site of Marysville. As it was too early in the season to plant, I bought a whaleboat and began freighting goods; and by spring I had accumulated about \$3000. The first load freighted by me included a ton of potatoes, which cost me forty cents a pound. My seed potatoes were planted in March, 1851, and everything was well until cut to the ground by the frost on April 12. The potatoes, however, came up again and made a fair crop. I was not to be cheated out of my vegetable crop and went out again to buy seeds, but could find none either in Sacramento or San Francisco. Returning to Sacramento I chanced upon some watermelon seed on the boat and bought the lot for \$20. With these I planted five acres and cleaned up about \$5000 for one summer's work. The next year I planted about twenty-six acres of watermelons, and in the fall I found I had \$20,000 for this summer's work."—[State Agricultural Report.]

The great crop of commerce responds profitably to irrigation. Select a sandy soil and make it work in from twenty to thirty loads of good manure, which is necessary if large and early crops are desired. Poor soil will produce a large crop of rough and deformed fruit. Plow the ground six inches deep and work it down with an Acme plow. Shallow furrows should be plowed eight-inch plow four feet apart. Take up the furrows running a sharp spade under them, cutting out the weeds. Having made the bed quite wet no difficulty is found in handling the plants, as the soil will adhere to the roots. For very large tracts it is best to use a transplanting machine.

The plants are placed in the bottom of the furrows six feet apart, and the soil pulled around them with a wheelbarrow and well firmed with the foot. Plants treated in this way will grow right along as if they had never been moved. The remainder of the furrow may be filled up by running a one-horse plow the opposite way to the plants, which will leave a furrow for irrigation. Water should then be turned on and allowed to soak the ground is well soaked up to the plants. The ground should be kept free from weeds with a horse-hoe cultivator. When the plant begins to set out on the one-horse plow again, this time running the side of the row, which forms a ridge and keeps the water out of the water. We have found three irrigations in the very driest soil sufficient up to the fruiting season. Too much water will raise a heavy growth of weeds and interfere with the ripening of the fruit. The plants need water they will turn dark in color. They need water oftener after the fruit begins to set, to keep up the size and weight.

Drawback to the culture of tomatoes under irrigation is a disease known as oedema, which is a swelling of the parts of the plant, brought about by the excess of water stretching the cell walls, making them thin and the cells very large. The excess of water is so great that the cell walls break down, and the part of the plant dying, exerts an injurious influence on adjacent parts.—[Irrigation Farming.]

People's Forum.

It is a question that the lower branch of Congress should have the Department of Agriculture as the one whose business is first to be investigated. Such a vote would be more singular by a body that has insisted upon passing away a barrel of money on fake seeds than it is the House also that has eliminated the agricultural appropriation bill all means for the department's investigation of foods, effecting cold storage, preservatives, coloring substances, etc. It is the House that is holding up the Pure Food Bill in the Senate away back in February, twenty years of agitation. It is a singular fact that this Pure Food Bill carries no appropriation for its enforcement. Therefore even if the Pure Food Bill should be enacted by the House, it would be practically a dead letter because no provision for its enforcement, and because the Department

of Agriculture is deprived of the money with which to make the necessary examinations of foods and drugs. In a word, the patent medicine fakers, and other adulterators, have gotten in their work to such an extent that, whatever Congress does on the pure food question is likely to be ineffective. The ingenuity with which this situation has been brought about is quite unparalleled.—[Orange Judd Farmer.]

Forest Regulations.

THE country is at last awakening to the importance of tending the timber still left to the United States, so that it will not be wantonly wasted. The forest service of the United States Department of Agriculture has formulated a plan to regulate the cutting of what is known as lodge pole pine in the mountains of the West. This pine is particularly valuable for railroad ties, because of the ease with which it takes preservatives. This wood is yet abundant in the forests of Northern Colorado, Wyoming, Eastern Idaho and Southern Montana. It has been ascertained that in the Medicine Bow forest reserve, some 165,000,000 feet are available for cutting now, without imperiling the future usefulness of the forest or the water supply furnished by the mountains. Let this work of forest regulation be extended until it will embrace still larger areas of the public domain. The greatest waste of the resources of this country has been made in connection with its forests.

Selecting Seed Corn.

PUT several old newspapers in the bottom of a box and wet them. Then spread a white cloth with checkerboard squares on top of the paper, each square being numbered. Now number the ears to correspond with the squares. Take three grains from each ear and place them on a cloth in the square bearing the same number as the ear. Put another cloth on top of the grains and place the box in a warm place. In four or five days they will have sprouted. Now start with ear one. If all three of the grains from that ear have sprouted vigorously, it will do for seed, but if the grains fail to germinate or show weak and spindling sprouts, throw the ear aside, and so on for every ear. In this way, almost a perfect stand can be secured which means a much larger yield per acre.—[F. B. Mumford in American Cultivator.]

The Most Beautiful of All Grasses.

THE pampas grass (Cortaderia argentea, known among florists as Gynelium argenteum) is the most beautiful of all the taller grasses. It forms large tufts from which, during the latter part of the season, are produced the long stalks bearing beautiful silvery-white plumes. There are also varieties with plumes ranging from rose to carmine, violet, and purple. The plume itself, when grown in California, often reaches three feet in length. If left to mature on the plants, the plumes become frayed, and assume a dirty-white appearance, but this does not diminish their value in the landscape, and they will last in fairly good condition until the cold weather approaches.

The foliage is long, narrow and drooping, and its fountain-like habit would alone make it a desirable plant for the garden. Exclusive of its plume-bearing stalk, which sometimes rises to a height of eight or ten feet, it makes a beautifully symmetrical plant, six to eight feet high. The best plumes are produced on the seed-bearing plants.

The popular name of "pampas" grass is misleading, for it does not come from the pampas of South America, but from the mountains, and usually is found growing alongside water courses, or in depressions, where there is a constant supply of moisture from some underground source.

The plant is a perennial, but, unfortunately, is not hardy in the Northern States; so, in order to carry it over, it must be dug up in the fall, the leaves trimmed off to within a foot of the ground, and the ball stored in a damp, but not wet, cellar, where frost will not reach it. In May, the plants are brought out of storage, all the loose leaves removed, but not the old stalks, and the clump is planted at the same depth as before.

As far north as Rochester, N. Y., plants have been wintered out-of-doors, in sheltered places, by first giving a heavy mulch, and then covering with an inverted box filled with dry leaves, hay or straw.

For perfect specimens, plant in light, rich soil, with a moderate amount of moisture, at least during the early period of growth.

The plant is easily increased by dividing the roots in the spring, or by seeds, which will produce flowering plants in two years.

There are many varieties in the trade, and all have Latin names. These differ from the type in height, variegation of foliage, or color of the plume.—[Garden Magazine.]

An Old Palm Rediscovered.

FOR many years (a score, perhaps) students of the palms have marveled at the great diversity of growth in our weeping palms (Washingtonia), without more than a mere suspicion that we were growing two distinct species as different types of one (Washingtonia filifera).

That the identity of the other species (W. robusta) was not sooner discovered, is remarkably strange in view of the fact that careful measurements of our oldest palms prove that robusta grows just four times faster than filifera. Grown under identically the same condi-

tions, W. robusta, at twenty years of age, had made forty feet of solid (matured) trunk, while the more common species had made but ten. The deeper and more constant green of the robusta palm is a strong point in its favor as a decorative plant. Other points wherein it differs from the more common species (W. filifera), are: its shorter petiole or leaf stem, its more compact habit and the darker color of all its parts. The base and edges of the petiole are light brown in W. filifera, but violet black in W. robusta. The same difference of color is noticeable even in the trunk, W. robusta being much the darker of the two. The seeds of robusta are only about one-half as large as those of filifera and differ in shape. What difference there may be in the floral structure, it is hoped to determine during the coming summer.

Washingtonia robusta has grown rapidly in public favor during the past few years, due to the fact that it is superior, for many purposes, to the commoner W. filifera. When we had watched it for several years and noted its rapid growth, it became evident that for street alignment it surpassed all palms heretofore used for the purpose.

The claim so often made by dealers that W. robusta is the harder of the two species, is utterly without foundation, W. filifera being the harder. The claim is based, no doubt, on the fact that W. robusta does not get "rusty" on the leaf tips as does the common species. This rustiness does not come from the leaf being nipped by the frost, for often the greatest part of such discoloration comes in late summer.

It may be as well to correct a popular misunderstanding regarding the needs of these plants. They do not "grow in the desert sands without water." Neither do they grow on the desert at all, nor in the sand, nor without a constant supply of water. They grow in the canyons and depressions of the foothills bordering the desert, usually in black "adobe" or "gumbo" soil and where they get a considerable water supply. This water generally holds in solution so much alkali that it cannot be used for drink by man or beast.—[Garden Magazine.]

Value of Beans and Peas.

FRESH string beans, sugar peas, and shelled peas, like other fresh, succulent vegetables, contain considerable water, which, with the materials dissolved in it, forms the plant juice. They somewhat resemble cabbage in percentage composition. Fresh shelled beans, peas and cow peas contain a fairly large amount of protein or nitrogenous material, the nutrient which serves to build and repair body tissue as well as to furnish energy. They also contain considerable carbohydrates and small amounts of fat, both these classes of nutrients serving to supply the body with energy. The amount of ash or mineral matter in the legumes varies in amount. It doubtless serves the same purpose in the body as mineral matter found in other food materials. The canned legumes, which are simply cooked foods sterilized and kept in such a way that they cannot ferment, resemble in composition the same materials uncooked. The dried legumes contain some water, though to the eye they seem to be perfectly dry. The contain a high percentage of protein, in this respect surpassing the other seeds commonly used as food, such as wheat. They approach animal food as regards protein and total nutritive value, most of the legumes containing carbohydrates in place of the fat found in animal foods. Fats and carbohydrate, however, serve the same purpose in the body, although the fats yield two and one-fourth times as much energy per pound as carbohydrates.—[California Cultivator.]

The Rubber Plant in Colorado.

WITHIN the last few months there has been much written concerning the so-called rubber plant of Colorado, and many rosy predictions have been made as to the industrial possibilities it opened up. But as far as Colorado is concerned, the whole industry is yet in experimental stages.

The Guayule plant, or rubber plant, has been known to the Mexicans since the seventeenth century. The state of Durango, Mexico, has two factories for extracting the rubber from the plant. One of these factories has been in successful operation for about a year.

In Colorado the plant grows wild; seems to thrive best at an altitude of about 8000 feet and under semi-arid conditions. Experimental factories in Denver and at Buena Vista have already proved that the purest of rubber can be obtained from the plant. High-grade automobile tires made from this rubber are now on exhibition in Denver.

The only question is, whether under Colorado labor conditions it is possible to gather the plant, extract the rubber and place it on the market at a profit in competition with the tropical product. A rubber company with ample capital has been organized with headquarters at Durango, Colo., and this company will boom the rubber industry, if possible. They have leased 500,000 acres of rubber plant land from the government and, if present tests as to the possibility of manufacturing the rubber at a profit prove at all favorable, a factory of great capacity will be immediately erected at Durango.

The Colorado agricultural experiment station has rubber plants growing in its experimental fields at Fort Collins. The feasibility of growing the plant at a low altitude and under irrigation is now being tested, and these tests will be followed by breeding experiments designed to increase the rubber content of the plant.

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Care of the Body—Suggestions for Preserving Health.

CONDUCTED BY HARRY BROOK OF THE TIMES STAFF.

PRACTICAL HYGIENE.

[The Times does not undertake to answer inquiries on hygienic subjects that are merely of personal interest, or to give advice on individual cases. General inquiries on hygienic subjects of public interest will receive attention in these columns. No inquiries are answered by mail. It should be remembered that matter for the Magazine Section of The Times is in the hands of the printer ten days before the day of publication. Correspondents should send their full names and addresses, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

Food That Breeds Cancer.

AN EXCHANGE reports the British-American Journal as stating that carefully compiled statistics show an enormous increase of cancer in the last forty years in the large American cities.

Dr. Robert Bell believes that the falling away of health, which gives opportunity for the development of cancer, is due chiefly to vitiation of the blood, and that the prime factor in this is the overtaxing of the digesting and assimilating organs, especially by an excess of animal food. Those persons who eat the least flesh of domestic animals are, as a rule, the healthiest. Much of the excessive flesh eaten is not digested, but decomposed, forming enterotoxins, and vitiating the blood. With constipation, there is much absorption of fetid matter. Dr. Bell, further on in his pamphlet, relates that a prominent butcher stated his opinion that 60 per cent. of stall-fed cattle have cancerous livers. The meat of cattle thus horribly diseased is sent to big cities minus the incriminating portions.

We know the effect of much meat on recovery from wounds. The blood being overcharged with impurities, a wounded flesh eater has much less chance than an abstainer. During the Indian mutiny, of fifty years ago, British army surgeons were astounded at the rapid recovery of the native troops—who are strict vegetarians—from wounds that would inevitably have proved fatal in the case of a white eater of flesh. Again, in the Russo-Japanese War, it was difficult to kill the Japanese, who are largely vegetarians, and they recovered quickly from wounds that in almost any other army would have been regarded as fatal. We all know that a slight scratch is often fatal to butchers, and men who work in slaughterhouses.

If such is the effect of a flesh diet on the blood, we may readily understand how the large consumption of flesh food—especially pork—may lay the foundation of a disease like cancer. It is said that cancer is unknown among orthodox Jews. Again; if such is the effect of flesh food that is comparatively clean, what must be the effect of the filthy and diseased flesh food so largely turned out by American packing-houses?

Many people are inclined to doubt the truth of statements in regard to conditions prevailing in the Chicago packing-houses, as disclosed by Upton Sinclair, in *The Jungle*, of which an extensive review was published a couple of weeks ago. There is certainly excuse for the incredulity of these people, for the disclosures made in that volume are so utterly and overwhelmingly horrible, that it is difficult for the average American to believe that men like these millionaire packers who hold up their heads in society could possibly be so utterly lost to self-respect. As stated, however, the truth of these statements has been fairly well substantiated. In the first place, the publishers of the book sent an attorney to make careful investigation, before they would accept it, and secondly, as Sinclair says, the packers have had plenty of chance to bring suit for heavy damages against the publishers, if the statements are untrue. That they have failed to do so may be interpreted on the basis of the old adage which declares that "silence gives consent."

Another verification of the truth of the statements made by the author of *The Jungle* is found in the following article, by George Janovish, published in *Physical Culture*, for June:

"I have been an employé of a packing-house for some years, and have had experience in all departments of the business, so that I am enabled to write with authority on some matters which I wish to bring before the public through *Physical Culture*. In the first place, we see the government inspection stamps on all boxes, barrels, etc., in which meat is packed by the big firms in the West, and these stamps the public accepts as guarantees that the boxes, etc., contain pure and wholesome meats. As a matter of fact these stamps are put on by employés of the packing company just before shipping.

"The government inspector does not see what is shipped, as his business is to inspect live hogs, and the bodies of animals just after they are killed. The inspector at the place at which I was employed passed all hogs that were able to walk. Those that had to be hauled to the killing-room, had their ears cut off before being killed and dumped into the 'dead tanks' where all hogs were put that died of disease. After the bodies of these last were rendered, the oil was pressed out of the grease, which last is used for burning and other purposes.

"The last inspection on 'good hogs,' (as they are known) is just as they are opened and the intestines taken out. At times the inspector is not present at such periods. This is the last official inspection of any kind, except that made by the employés of the company.

"All the bones, and scraps of fat, mixed with tobacco spit, etc., are thrown in the tank. I have seen bodies with an odor strong enough to kill a maggot dumped there.

"The heads are skinned, the tongues and cheeks are taken out, the eyes are left in the heads and thrown in

the tank. The floors are scraped, and the dirty grease taken from it, dumped in the tank.

"All this filth and diseased flesh makes our 'fine, pure kettle-rendered lard.' After it is rendered, it is run into another tank, a lot of English clay put in, and that is the way that it is 'purified.' There is nothing wasted, everything is turned into lard.

"In the curing department, the meat, after strong brine is pumped into it (which is made of salt, nitrate of potash, and water—they call this pickle) is piled on dirty floors, and salt thrown on it; this is repeated about every two weeks for five or six times.

"A test is made to see what change in weight takes place in meat while curing, which takes about sixty days. One side of meat weighed fifty-three pounds when fresh, and sixty-five pounds eight weeks later, after the pumping process. There is about from one to one and one-half pounds of nitrate of potash in every hundred pounds of meat. Pumping the meat so many times is not necessary; twice is enough, but to make it gain in weight it is pumped five or six times. The hams are pumped, then packed in tierces, the latter filled with pickle and stored in the cellars. In about two months, these hams are taken out of the tierces, rolled in the mud and piled on a dirty floor in a cellar. They are then taken to the smokehouse, put in tanks where they are colored, and cleaned with scrub brushes, and then hung in the smoke. After they are smoked, they are packed for shipment. The sausage-room is the place where all the spoiled meat is used up. Meat that is sour, no matter how bad it smells, is put in a tank in which there is a strong pickle, which has a great deal of nitrate of potash in it. After it has been in the tank about a month, it is used to make sausage. If it is still sour and smells bad, they make bologna sausage and frankfurters. They use plenty of spices and bicarbonate of soda to sweeten and kill the odor.

"They make a bologna sausage that is made almost entirely of kidneys, most of which are never washed and are often diseased. At least 75 per cent. of the meat that is used in the sausage-room, if inspected according to law, would be put in the dead and diseased hog tank."

A dispatch from Washington, dated May 25, announced that the condition of the packing-houses was severely criticised by the President. In an interview with a representative of the Chicago stockyards, the President announced that he proposed to see conditions of which complaints have been made in the packing-houses changed as promptly as possible; that the buildings should be remodeled in order to obtain better ventilation and more light; that ample facilities should be provided for employes, far enough removed from the rooms in which the meat was prepared for food to prevent contamination, and that there should be lavatories to insure personal cleanliness.

The packers, themselves, are beginning to express concern, and to promise reforms. Not because of any regard for the people—"the public be damned"—but because sales of packing-house products have, of course, fallen off seriously, both here and abroad, under such horrifying disclosures. Be sure, however, that any such reform will be only spasmodic and temporary, unless eternal vigilance is maintained by the public.

Another effect of the disclosures made in *The Jungle* has been that the United States Senate passed the agricultural appropriation bill, carrying an appropriation of \$7,800,000, and without a word of debate or an objection from any source added to it as an amendment the bill providing for an inspection of fresh meats intended for domestic consumption. The provision is along the general lines of the law for the inspection of meats intended to be shipped abroad, and the work is delegated to the Bureau of Animal Industry. It requires that acceptable meats shall be labeled, and authorizes the destruction of condemned products. It also authorizes inspection of all animals before they enter the packing-houses; requires that those establishments shall be maintained in a sanitary condition; gives the inspectors access to all departments of them, and forbids interstate commerce in fresh meats which are not marked by the inspectors. The expense of the inspection is to be borne by the owners, and a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years are fixed as penalties for the violation of the provision.

Incidentally, it may be suggested that laws are of little or no use, unless they are strictly enforced. Our statute books are cumbered with laws that are made only to be broken.

In an open letter, addressed to "The Newspaper Editors of America," Sinclair, referring to the methods of the beef trust, says:

"For nearly two years now I have been contending against these secret influences. They have sent men to bribe me; they have put detectives at work tracing my past, in the hope of finding something to compromise me; they have circulated falsehoods about me in the newspapers, and tried to influence my publishers against bringing out my book; they have discharged men in the stockyards whom they suspected of having given me information; they have called others up to their offices and threatened to discharge them for selling the book. They have sought to annoy me in still more petty and objectionable ways; and I am resolved to try to make them come out into the open and fight."

"Every time that a campaign of exposure against the Chicago packers has begun in the magazines they have spent literally millions of dollars in advertisements."

"If you saw a man committing murder, and you rushed to interfere, what would you say to a person who offered you an advertisement if you would stop? Yet here is a

man who is engaged in murder by wholesale, in the day routine of his business, and he offers you an advertisement so that you will not let his victims know what he is doing."

Surely, it is a sad and sickening and humiliating thing for patriotic Americans, to see these millionaire packers, for the sake of filthy gain—filthy in more than one—poisoning the people by wholesale, and inmates of public asylums, where this cannot be largely used. Meantime, on the one hand the packers, their employes barely living wages, and combine to down the price paid for cattle, while on the other they combine to get the highest prices for their product and to kill off all possible competition, by receiving lawful rebates from the railroads, in consequence of which some of them are now fugitives from justice. Worst of all is the fact that, in both houses of Congress, these men have pliant tools, who, for the sake of money, are willing to advance every possible objection to the passing of laws that would protect the public from the rapacity of these millionaire buyers.

Surely, it is high time that the American public demand of Congress a system of inspection of products, that really inspects—not a makeshift adulteration law, like that recently passed, which is a little better than nothing at all. If there is graft in high places, let us, at least, stop such short of wholesale murder. How many thousands of deaths in the United States are due, every year, to poisonous flesh food only the Recording Angel knows. Let us hope that these packers, and those who defend them in Congress, may be confronted by the public when they arrive at the pearly gates—if they ever get there.

Mrs. Henderson's Latest Convert.

THE following special dispatch from Philadelphia published in *The Times* of May 21:

"Wu Ting Fang, former Minister to the United States, who has a reputation as a bon vivant and lover of things to eat and drink, has become a disciple of the simple life, according to a letter received in Philadelphia from China. He has even undertaken to convert the Dowager Empress of China, to his idea."

"The change in Wu he himself admits is the teaching of Mrs. J. B. Henderson, wife of the Senator from Missouri, who emptied the contents of her husband's wine cellar in the gutter a few days ago."

"Wu" says in his letter: "You will be surprised to hear that I have adopted a new role, that of a diet reformer. That same day brought to my attention in this way. Some time ago Mrs. Henderson of Washington, wife of ex-Senator Henderson, sent me her book. In it she clearly pointed out the eating of flesh, drinking of coffee and tea, and alcohol, not to say smoking of tobacco, are the cause of all the ills that flesh is heir to."

"I am now living on a simple diet of vegetables and fruits. I feel much stronger and in every way than before. It is my intention to preach the doctrine; in fact, I have already done so in the press."

The book referred to is "The Aristocracy of Flesh," a remarkable volume, reviewed in these columns a year ago. For woman—especially a society woman—Mrs. Henderson displays in this volume a most remarkable degree of erudition. In her position, as the wife of a Senator, she was, of course, visited by many leading luminaries of the national capital, and otherwise. It is said that she made quite a number of converts among them. Now, as above stated, she has included in her list of conquests the most highly intelligent ex-Chinese Minister to the United States.

The editor is rather surprised to read that of Mrs. Henderson's exceptional intelligence she has taken such a step as to empty the contents of her husband's wine cellar in the gutter. That savors a little too much of Carrie Nation, and her hatched, and are not effected in this manner. Rather startled, as is shown by the fact that, notwithstanding enormous amount of work and money expended, the thralldom of professional prohibitionists during the twenty years, the per capita consumption of alcohol in the United States is greater today than it was years ago—not only the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages, including beer, but also the consumption of whisky.

Perhaps, however, the statement referred to is exaggerated. In any case, the editor would advise those who have not yet read Mrs. Henderson's remarkable book to do so. It is published by the Publishing Co., Washington, D. C.

Uric Acid—Beef Juice.

A MONROVIA correspondent writes: "In making meat bouillon (soup) does the meat, or does the soup merely contain uric acid?"

Here is another question, showing, in another, the appalling ignorance prevailing among the laity in regard to simple food questions. Beef juice, called, is, as the editor has frequently said, a purer than urine. It contains most of the purities in the animal when it was killed, including uric acid, most of which is found in the blood. It is a stuff to fever patients, as doctors have known.

June 3, 1906.]

half a century or more, killed by beef "tea," and nourishment, it is none the less not so much as ordinarily made, as the white flour, which is a stimulant, like white

If you will eat meat thoroughly cooked. By the way, lose much of the acid, but at the same time, so there you see when you eat flesh food, you are holding a piece of the best way to counteract meat, is always to eat vegetables.

Hospitals.

It is announced that and on Sunset Boulevard, in a hospital, at a cost of about \$1,000,000, that there should be a new building, considering the fact that the present building is an extract from a

above referred to: "It is well known that the present yields more liberal than of any other legitimate banks pale into insignificance paid by some of the banks. In the past year one of the banks paid 62 per cent. on its limited dividends to its dividend of 100 per cent., do not members and paying the amount of stock originally bought. Meanwhile, as the editor is

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Care of the Body.

(CONTINUED FROM 27TH PAGE.)

found here it is often due to the fact that people eat as much in a mild climate as in a cold one. It is found everywhere, and is always due to the same cause—errors in diet. Of course, we all know that chills, or anything of that kind, will bring on an attack, but that is merely the proximate cause. The poison has been in the blood, and the shock has given nature a chance to make an effort to throw it out, just as in the case of a cold.

Rheumatism is one of the most troublesome diseases with which physicians have to cope. Many of the "regular" school admit that they have to give it up. Like all other ailments, however, it is amenable to a natural system of cure, based on common sense, and the removal not merely of the effects, but of the cause of the rheumatism. What makes rheumatism so hard to cure is because it is the result of a long-continued storing up of poisonous matter in the body, which finally accumulates in the muscles. The difference between rheumatism and dyspepsia is this: It is something like a fellow trying to break into hell—if such a proceeding could for a moment be regarded as presumable. We will suppose that he meets opposition, and has trouble at the gate, and does not succeed in getting in. Perhaps he gets mauled about, but he is lucky not to get in. That is the dyspeptic. Another case comes along and gets in easily. There his real troubles begin. That is the rheumatic.

A dyspeptic has his troubles in the stomach. The food is never properly digested. It turns to gas, and makes him feel miserable all the time, but such a man may hang on and become a bad-tempered octogenarian dyspeptic. On the other hand, your man with the digestion of a hog turns everything into blood. No trouble at the gate for him. The stuff is digested, and the surplus, or foul matter in the food, is stored up in the form of adipose tissue or uric deposits, that finally settle in the muscles, in course of years showing themselves in the form of rheumatism. Thus, you will rarely find that a person with a very weak stomach suffers from rheumatism, unless the weakness of stomach has been acquired late in life. Therefore, in one way, it may be said that it is an advantage to have a weak digestion. However, you need neither have indigestion nor rheumatism. If you know how to live right, and are willing to do so.

Dr. Alexander Halg, of London, has shown the great damage done by uric acid, which abounds in flesh food, and is also found, to a limited extent, in the hulls of beans and grain, and to a larger extent in tea, coffee and cocoa. Like many other discoverers of an important fact, Dr. Halg may be inclined to overestimate its relative importance—or, rather, to ignore other equally important dietetic features—but he is certainly on the right road in condemning the use of flesh foods, as a menace to health. It should be remembered that uric acid, like other toxic products, may be formed in the system by erroneous dietetic habits, even if no meat is eaten.

As to diet, then, avoid uric acid foods. Eat only enough to satisfy hunger. Chew your food thoroughly, and eat plentifully of the depurating foods, containing plenty of organic salts, such as fresh fruits, salads and vegetables, with their juice—eaten raw wherever it is practicable. In addition to this, breathe fresh air day and night, do enough physical work to get a moderate perspiration every day, take a sweat bath of some kind—preferably an electric-light bath—at least once a week, sponge with cold water every morning, followed by a vigorous rub, applying at night, over any affected part, wet cloths covered with flannel, sponging off in the morning. Massage, or vibration, or osteopathy will help. Electricity is only a temporary stimulant. All drugs of whatever kind, are either useless or harmful, or both. They may temporarily change the symptoms. That's all.

Fasting is an exceedingly valuable means of aiding in the cure of rheumatism. Here is an example of good results from fasting, combined with osteopathic treatment. Mrs. P., of Los Angeles, a married woman, 36 years of age, a friend of the editor's family, was eighteen months ago in desperate straits. She had an exceedingly severe case of rheumatism. In addition to that, she had kidney and womb ailments, chronic constipation, and was, in fact, a physical wreck. Several of the leading physicians of Los Angeles had declared that they were unable to do anything for her, and that her case was hopeless. At that time, acting on the advice of the editor, Mrs. P. placed herself in the hands of a sensible osteopathic physician, who at once prescribed a seventeen-day fast. After four months, another fast of twenty-four days was taken. Since then, the diet has been much restricted—no breakfast, two meals a day, no meat, the diet consisting mainly of vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs and swieback, thoroughly masticated, osteopathic treatments being given regularly, which, however, would have helped little, but for the fasting and the diet. Mrs. P., who eighteen months ago was bedridden, is now able to move around a little. She is otherwise in perfect health, and has gained about twenty-five pounds. If she perseveres, in another year she will doubtless be able to move around with the best of them. That will make two and a half years. A long time, you will say. Yes, but better than being a chronic bedridden invalid for the rest of your life, as several prominent doctors declared Mrs. P. must be.

The underclothing is quite important. The best of all underclothing to wear is ramie, regarding which an article was recently published in this department. In this, the editor speaks from experience. He has been told of some remarkable cures of rheumatism, made by wearing ramie underwear. Of this he personally knows nothing. Any such cures would, of course, be merely temporary. If the wrongs that cause the rheumatism are continued in.

Finally, don't expect that a disease, which has perhaps

been accumulating in your system for twenty years, can be cured, even by the most complete hygienic treatment, in twenty days. Be assured, however, that, if you are not cured in this way, you will not be cured in any other way. To cure this, or any other disease, caused by breaking the laws of nature, is as simple and certain as the rising and setting of the sun. It needs, however, will power, patience and perseverance—and these traits are not nearly so common as they might be. Nicht wahr?

Back to Los Angeles.

DR. GEORGE C. FITZER, a teacher and practitioner of suggestive therapeutics, and author of several books on the subject during the past few years, has been located consecutively at St. Louis, Los Angeles, St. Louis again and Denver. He writes that he will again locate in this city, on June 10, and will buy a home here as soon as possible after arriving.

A Resolve.

THE following "resolve," by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, is good:

To keep my health!
To do my work!
To live!
To see to it I grow and gain and give!
Never to look behind me for an hour!
To wait in weakness and to walk in power!
But always fronting onward to the light,
Always and always facing toward the right,
Robbed, starved, defeated, fallen, wide astray—
On, with what strength I have!
Back to the way!

The Kitchen Sink.

THE following good advice is from Medical Talk: One of the things that every housewife should look after carefully is the kitchen sink. Many a good housewife will keep the enameled part of the sink spotless, the woodwork polished as white as possible, and imagine that her sink is clean. This is all right; the sink should be kept spotless from every stain or discoloration, but the cleaning must go farther than this.

"The pipe that is hidden from view should be kept just as clean as the porcelain part. Crumbs, tea leaves and greasy water, matches, and little bits of this, and little bits of that find their way into the pipe, and it soon becomes clogged. This sometimes occasions a plumber's bill and makes carelessness in this regard very expensive, but more than the plumber's bill the dirty sink pipe may occasion illness. It cannot help but give off impure odors, thus vitiating the atmosphere of the kitchen, and contaminating everything around it.

"A good device is a sink strainer. Care, however, should be taken in other ways also. In washing dishes every dish should be cleaned of particles of food before being put into the water. Every day or so boiling water should be poured into the pipe. A piece of common soda dissolved in the water will help remove any greasiness from the pipe. Milk should never be poured down the sink, because it causes the pipe to become sour.

"With just a little care the housewife can keep the pipe of the sink free from grease and dirt; then, with a clean pipe, spotless enamel and polished woodwork, the kitchen sink will be sweet and wholesome and a credit to the one who takes care of it."

Physicians and Priests.

A RECENT dispatch from Rome stated that "Dr. Lapponi, during the day, visited the Pope, and ordered him to bed. He obeyed, reluctantly."

Does it not seem strange, when you think of it, that a man who is supposed to hold in his possession the keys of heaven and hell, cannot prevent, or cure, a slight indisposition in his own body?

In olden times, the priests were also physicians. Jesus devoted fully as much time to healing the body as to preaching and teaching about the soul. It would be well if the functions of the physician, the lawyer and—if you will—the priest were combined, today.

In order to teach, however, you must first know. And when—as for instance—you see an eminent M. D. and his family eating such a grossly unhygienic supper as meat stew and milk—iced milk, at that—how can you possibly expect to receive rational dietetic advice from such a man? How can you? "Blind leaders of the blind" are such men, indeed. It is encouraging to note, however, that many physicians of the "regular" school are studying diet and discarding drugs.

Fear—Fashion—Foolishness.

WHAT a vast amount of misery, of worry, of positive suffering, is caused, in what we term "civilized" life, by the striving after things that are unnecessary, and often undesirable. How many foolish people miss the true happiness of life, because they are always striving to keep up appearances—to emulate their wealthier neighbors—to live beyond their means. Men are by no means guiltless, in this respect, but it must be admitted that the women, as a rule, take the lead in efforts to outshine their neighbors.

When you analyze this sentiment, you will find it is but another form of that hydra-headed monster Fear, the greatest enemy of the human race. It may appear as Anxiety, Worry, Timidity, Indecision, Shame, Superstition, or in many other forms. How many women—of men, either, for that matter—are ready to do what they believe to be right, and proper, and appropriate, or to refuse to do what they believe wrong, utterly regardless of what people may say? How happy is the man, or woman, who is in the exceptional class. This does not mean that you should walk down Spring street barefoot, or otherwise ignore the unwritten laws of society, so far as they are harmless, but that you should not fear to

wear shabby or out of date clothes, when you can afford new ones, and that you should not fear to be the fashionable and wealthy Mrs. Jones, a pillar of the church, and leader of society, although filled with meanness and all uncharitableness, while you wear Mrs. Smith, who does her own washing, supports young children, and makes her own cheap hats, though she appear in presence of your "high-toned" friends. No person is really free and independent, no ever high his station in life, however wealthy he be, who carries about on his shoulders the yoke ascribed: "What will people say?" Break away from it if you would be happy—if you would make those who you happy. Think for yourself. Be your own master. Don't believe what priest or physician may say, if you have weighed it in the scales of your own reason. Then, may you truthfully declare:

"I am the master of my fate,
I am the captain of my soul."

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We Have Received a Shipment of the Following Goods:

Dr. Lahmann's Health Cocoa and Chocolate, Fred's Health Chocolate, Knapp's Malt Coffee, Rev. and Dr. Coffee, Taro Flour, Lahmann's Vegetable Milk, and all Father Knapp's remedies and books. Just returned to Nature, Bill's "The Natural Method of Cure," Dr. Walter's "Exact Science of Health," Edwin's "The Philosophy of Fasting," Dr. Rock's "Abuse of the Marriage Relation," and others.

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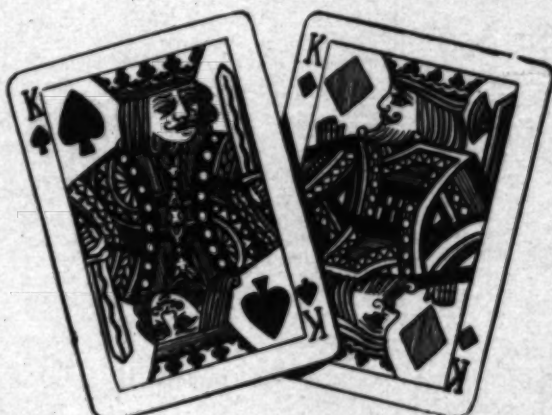
Twenty-fifth Year.

"Too M
GAM HOLDS F
QUAKE AND S
By Ma
author of "Macpoullie
Lion and the Lamb,
sketches, etc., etc.
HEN Gam as
never question
"My poor fle
sco has night," he ex
ter breakfast. "My
business—be so poor.
show him that Venice
Mrs. Marian smiled.
"A wise plan," she a
ownhearted, a day of
are very kind to me,"
she added approv
ers and spread his ha
ment of a virtuous role
"I not help my flend
and!" he exclaimed.
"begin all over—not o
out that earthquake, a
lock! all same st
at old black-cow kick
mad before under tha
Marian Armitage felt
of the recent catast
childhood. Instanc
age in her imaginatio
self: "Once upon a ti
old black cow tossed
all, the throbbing heart
stated continued his stor
was at an end.
"Course I not b'lieve m
ologized. "Some say o
now. All same; misch
My. "I think people t
at knock those building
as good as anything
enceance.
"My send awful scare
He. He say all so hap
quake. Nobody thin
late, go see flenda,
one heap fun. After wh
soon every one who
under with that old Ch
ound all drunk!
and so one can see—al
my terrible noise co
all scream—little
leave his store—h
mad, too—roar like
mad; can not make th
d when he come down
on laiload. He sick h
now I take him c
—just like deam!"
When Gam departed on h
tried in vain to fancy
to the sea; still later,
of a modern Venice
the evening she gave h
of the "Old Black Co
disaster in San Franci
heart anew.
How pitiful it must have
of all those yellow w
to get out from under th
very terrified slave girls le
by the unlocking of fa
"the whole dreadful th
over it. And I keep thi
getting born without a r
birth of an earthquake b
Thomas Armitage knocke
would doubtless be a li
sprang into the you
st makes me feel so sel
money up North doesn't
a time. I really must d
poor mothers, and for th
to take his refugee frien
the full particulars tom
now smiling.
next morning the Celesti
countenance gave for
moved around the tabl
forbore to question h
proved to be a perfect
upon the topic of the pr
and you have a pleasant tim
Then Gam's preoccupied
opportunity.
fool money away!" he
calmly, "I not take my s
much expense. Jus this way
spend two dollar half—
have no shoe, no decent c
not go that foolish place.
go Mission Church. To
onics, I say—much better
so you bought your fri
the lady pressed. Gam
yes," he qualified. "We
I say my flend velly poor.
That shoe man heap k
shoes light away, not ta

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brodered on front, the skirt prettily pleated.
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THE WEAT
BRIEF REPO
CAST—For Los
Fair; light sou
TERDAY — Maxi
deg.; minimum,
east; velocity, 4
west; velocity, 9
the temperature
AY—At 3 a. m. th
deg.; clear.
CAST—For San
Fair; warmer;
complete weather
comparative temper
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on civil charge of
ing privs in bathtub
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Pretty Miss Gonzola, e
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these places and
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...Narcissus...
...today...
...owner of
to him...South
expectant, but nothi
quarantine...Ch
gives Pendleton
consolidation...Co
secretaries organiz
...F. W. Peschke
Board reaches far afte
...Miss Minn
ranges herself to de
...Autos off today fo
Buis a Celt...Cou
warrant for Mrs. "Bud
ward takes poison.
...Mrs. Ursula Mitche
and hubby's face, gets
Wyle sent up y
...Mathews's boom f
...Heavy oil
Coast keep up...
...coming...Pioneer
...Sunday or
street-sweeping con
Park lot buyers hold
meeting and score
preacher assails chara
a tent on Boyle Heights
ward with difficulty fro
of the infuriated crowd
THERN CALIFORNIA.
...George Edmund O
lands...Hot election
country results in favor
High School district...
...best crop yet predi
...Leper suspect dies
...Thirty-five thousand
...Corona High School
...premium...Noted botani
...College...Call for
...Y.M.C.A...Forest
...at Monrovia...Veteran
of his company at the
...Jesse Garcelon w
...SLOPE. Hotels in
are racing in rebuild
...will reopen first...
...Monroe dies at Oakland...
...shot four months ago, an
...has taken up the case
...of the woman's m
...of some of the insu
...fall to show up at a
...and, losers is the fi
...at the delay...
...Shipping and Transpor
...has locked out all
...and shipping out all
...consequently at a stan
...Northern has signed
...contract with a Japanes
...an exchange of
...Japanese expert says
...will now be immune
...the work began seven
...far as the present sess
...is a bad way, as the Con
...party has entirely ignored
...monda.